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# ***Daily Report***

## ***Supplement***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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# Sub-Saharan Africa SUPPLEMENT

FBIS-AFR-91-050-S

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14 March 1991

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**\*Political Strength, Future of ANC Assessed**

91AF0671A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL  
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 1-3

[Text] The African National Congress (ANC) has emerged strengthened from its 14-16 December 1990 consultative conference and could now take the initiative for the first time since its unbanning in February 1990. This is in spite of widespread criticism of the leadership voiced by the rank and file during the conference and predictions of a split circulating in the media and among diplomats. In reality, no split is in sight.

The consultative conference did not deal with the problem of elections to the ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC), which will take place at a full congress in June. But it did tackle the crucial issue of negotiations. The rank and file had their first opportunity to voice their opinions on the subject.

For ANC members returning from exile, this was historic. The last time the rank and file were able to give voice to their criticisms of the ANC leadership at a consultative conference was in 1969, orchestrated on that occasion by the South African Communist Party. This time round, the criticism was not orchestrated.

What kept it under control was the presence of figures who, for the exiles, are living legends. These are the only leaders in whom the exiles have confidence. **Nelson Mandela** did not disappoint them. He was the star of the conference. He faced criticism unflinchingly while defending the beleaguered ANC leadership. He replied to points raised by delegates calmly and without bluster. Any other ANC leader would have been shouted down. But Mandela demonstrated that his reputation remains undiminished among the rank and file.

The key issue was talks with the government. Many ANC members believe that the organisation has been comprehensively out-manoeuvred by more experienced negotiators from the National Party. A yawning gap has opened between a leadership now pursuing moderation and compromise and the rank and file as represented at the conference many of them Communist Party members, who still support a tough approach. The rank and file have not been consulted about negotiations or even informed what is happening. This is a legacy of the anti-democratic practices which became current in the ANC during its years of exile, when the NEC held the membership in contempt.

Delegates to the December conference were particularly hard on two NEC members, **Thabo Mbeki** and **Jacob Zuma**, reproached with being over-enthusiastic for negotiations. Mbeki, in particular, is not helped by his elitist image. There is a growing feeling that he is more concerned with placating white fears than with articulating black aspirations. He rarely addresses meetings in black townships but is readily available for gatherings at Stellenbosch or Witwatersrand universities. Cynics claim

that he will be more likely to win a seat in future elections in the white suburbs of Houghton or Yeoville than in the townships.

What bothers many ANC supporters both inside and outside the conference is that the organisation has given up most of its bargaining-counters before formal negotiations on a new constitution have started, and yet it is perceived as having received nothing in return. A formal constitutional conference, long expected to begin in March or April, was almost torpedoed when conference delegates threatened to mandate the leadership to pull out of negotiations. The gap between the ANC leadership and the rank and file on this vital issue stems from the fact that the rank and file have an inaccurate perception of the ANC's strengths. Many still believe in the success of the armed struggle. In fact, it became hopeless after the expulsion of *Umkhonto we Sizwe* from Angola in January 1989. So low did morale among ANC members in exile sink, that the organisation's legislation on 2 February 1990 may have saved it from a mutiny even more serious than that of 1984.

Mandela has saved the negotiations almost single-handed by giving the rank and file a frank appraisal of the organisation's true position. He pointedly attacked those ANC leaders who play to the gallery by cultivating an ultra-revolutionary stance. This was taken to be a reference to **Chris Hani**, the *Umkhonto we Sizwe* Chief of Staff and arguably the second most powerful person in the ANC. Hani is now ensconced in Umtata, the capital of the Transkei, where he specialises in making provocative and demagogic speeches at variance with the measured tone adopted by other ANC leaders.

Many exiles who returned to South Africa for the conference are bitter that they have little to show for the talks with the government so far. Most exiles can still not return home freely, but have to go through a humiliating process of indemnification. Thousands are still living in squalid camps in **Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda**.

Those who have returned home, on the other hand, are living it up. Hani, the king of Umtata, has surrounded himself with returnees who drive expensive cars and who are the toast of the town. Hani himself lives in a government residence formerly used by Prime Minister **George Matanzima**. He has summoned to his side **Dumisani Mafu**, a leading *Umkhonto we Sizwe* commander in Uganda, where he was deputy representative. Mafu has now joined Hani's court, leaving his men in exile in Uganda, which they resent. The fact that both he and Hani are known to the members of the Communist Party, which prides itself on the austere and frugal lives of its members, aggravates ill feelings.

One of the main butts of the militants' complaints, Thabo Mbeki, has been living in Johannesburg's plush Carlton Hotel since his return to South Africa last year. But Mbeki has his defenders, who point out that he needs a quiet place for work. Even in his exile days Mbeki was renowned as a hard worker, who avoided



staying in ANC residences or with friends so as to have more time for paperwork. The bill for his accommodation is said to be paid by wealthy Johannesburg businessman and ANC supporter **Yusuf Surtie**, famous for funding the 'Unban the ANC' advertisements which marked the organisation's 75th anniversary in 1987.

The anti-elitist mood of the rank and file was reflected in the ultimatum given to the leadership by conference delegates instructing the ANC to pull out of talks with the government indefinitely if all exiles are not free to return and political prisoners released by 30 April. They also adopted a resolution supporting a massive campaign of civil disobedience. For the first time since 2 February 1990, the ANC may now be placed to capture the initiative. President **Frederik de Klerk** sensed the danger to the process of normalisation represented by this popular anger and moved quickly to avert it with an announcement that the government would ease conditions for the exiles' return. Presumably, he was acting on Mandela's advice. Nevertheless, exiles still have to apply for individual indemnity.

Mandela will need the support of people with proven militant credentials to keep talks in progress through the rough patches which they will undoubtedly encounter. Figures like **Chris Hani** and **Siphiwo 'Guebuza' Nyande**, detained on account of his involvement in Operation Vula, could be of considerable importance in this regard. At present, those most prominent in arguing in favour of negotiations include some of the least popular figures in the ANC leadership, such as Secretary-General **Alfred Nzo** and Treasurer-General **Thomas Nkobi**. They are trying to bolster their positions by staying close to Mandela. Others prominent in the ANC's negotiating team include **Thabo Mbeki**, **Jacob Zuma** and **Aziz Pahad**. Mbeki is respected for his intellectual prowess but lacks the common touch. Zuma is a capable negotiator but is unpopular, being blamed by an important section among the exiles for the death in detention of **Thami Zulu** (AC Vol 30 No 18). Aziz Pahad is a highly-regarded intellectual but spent much of his time in London and is not well-known in the ranks.

Mandela needs to find some figures whom the exiles trust to 'sell' the negotiations to the rank and file. The exiles, although not numerous, are crucial since people at home regard them as heroes and defer to their superior knowledge of ANC politics. Mandela's problem in finding credible negotiators stems from the fact that the ANC for years aimed at an armed seizure of power and neglected to form a category of able and experienced diplomats. The ANC is casting around in search of specialists in every field. Self-styled experts are coming out of the woodwork and being recruited by the ANC uncritically, such as **Sipho Dlamini**, who was catapulted into a senior position before suddenly announcing his preference for the Pan-Africanist Congress. Exiles simply do not trust such newcomers and consider many of them as self-seekers.

One of the most interesting developments is the decline in influence of the Communist Party, which, however, remains popular among militants, especially in the labour movement. While it is still numerically strong inside ANC structures, the Party no longer has a coherent voice. The fall of Eastern Europe and publication of General Secretary **Joe Slovo's** document *Has Socialism Failed?* have unleashed a debate that has destabilised the Party. Inside the ANC many, spurred by **Dr Pallo Jordan's** criticisms, are waking up to the fact that the ANC was touched by the Stalinism of the Party, and have resolved not to allow the Party the same leeway it had in exile. The Party also has problems with its programme. For decades it supported the notion of a two-stage revolution. The first stage was to be a national democratic revolution which would lead to stage two, socialism. The Party has always claimed to be in complete agreement with the ANC about the first stage. It saw its role as consolidating itself and working class participation in the first stage so as to ensure that this phase led directly to the second stage. There would be no Berlin Wall between the two. Party ideologues were fond of saying.

But a transition to socialism in South Africa now looks remote or even impossible. Many in the Party are therefore abandoning efforts to manipulate stage one, which means the ANC. They are now content to work for the success of the only realisable goal, the national democratic revolution. Moreover, the democratic climate now obtaining in the ANC has deprived the Party of the caucus-style politics which ensured its dominance in the past. Issues are now discussed in open conference rather than in closed committees dominated by commissars.

The resignation of Party baron **Mac Maharaj** from the leadership of both the Party and the ANC could not have come at a worse time for the Party. Maharaj has become the butt of township jokes. His resignation is generally viewed as a protest at the lukewarm response of the ANC leadership to his detention last year, which has sparked observations that he has not been able to withstand three months in jail by comparison with Mandela's 27 years. This is discomfiting to a Party which has always prided itself on having the most resolute cadres. This cruel attitude overlooks the fact that Maharaj spent 12 years of Robben Island in the 1960s and 1970s and was severely tortured.

The ANC's enduring problems are how to build an efficient bureaucracy and what to do about Inkatha. The unwieldy bureaucracy in ANC headquarters at Sauer Street in Johannesburg is in need of overhaul. Its present shortcomings have inspired the nickname African National Chaos. To some extent Sauer Street has inherited the incompetence which used to characterise ANC headquarters in Lusaka. Many hope that the full ANC conference scheduled for June will cure this problem by electing a new and vigorous leadership. But the ANC's

central organisation will already have lost some ground if it does not overcome some of these problems before then.

The Inkatha issue is more elusive. The grassroots feeling is that Inkatha must be dealt with uncompromisingly. This underlay the conference resolution to establish defence units to defend township residents against marauding Inkatha imps. This risks creating more 'black on black' violence, a situation the ANC does not want. Those security forces who are suspected of aiding Inkatha—notably Military Intelligence—will not permit Inkatha to be smashed, making the problem insuperable at present.

In spite of these obstacles, the ANC throbs with life and confidence and is massively popular. It is on course to go into its June conference more united and healthier than at any time in the past 30 years.

#### \*Country's Naval Capability Assessed

91AF0665A Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French  
Jan 91 pp 39-41

[Article by Antony Preston: "South African Naval Power"; first paragraph is AFRIQUE DEFENSE introduction]

[Text] Although its origins date back a century, the South African Navy as an independent fighting force is only 50 years old, the Seaward Defense Force having been established in 1940. That force was expanded during World War II; when it was renamed the South African Naval Force (SANF) in 1947, it consisted of three frigates, two minesweepers, and 12 auxiliary vessels provided by the Royal British Navy. In 1951 the SANF became the South African Navy and embarked on a phase of rapid growth. The Royal British Navy provided two destroyers and a modern, rapid antisubmarine frigate, and 10 coastal minesweepers were built in the British naval shipyards. The mission of the South African Navy was defined as follows: to protect the sea-lanes off the Cape of Good Hope and assist the Royal Navy, relieving some of the latter's burdens. British training and technical assistance were considered essential to the continued effectiveness of the South African Navy.

British influence remained strong until the late 1950's. The Simon's Town accord of 1955 obliged the British Government to furnish naval assistance in exchange for the right to maintain bases. Three President-class frigates, identical in design to the Royal Navy's modern (Type 12) Rothesay-class vessels, were built in the British naval yards, and the two destroyers were converted to ASW frigates.

When South Africa opted to become a republic in 1961, it also withdrew from the Commonwealth. In 1967, to reduce its dependence on Britain as sole supplier of naval equipment, it placed an order with the French naval shipyards at Dubigeon-Normandie for three diesel-powered Daphne-class submarines. In the early

1970's Pretoria struck another blow at cooperation with the British by declaring South Africa would not consider itself obliged to defend the sea-lanes off the Cape unless its so-called allies provided more aid. In practice, this policy translated into postponement of any decision to modernize or replace the President-class vessels and the launching of a new naval construction program oriented solely towards coastal defense.

The first visible sign of that new strategy was the 1974 order for three Reshef-class (Sa'ar 3) guided-missile destroyers from Israel. Britain's Labor government denounced the Simon's Town accords in 1975, thus formally acknowledging the depth of the rift with South Africa. This decision marked the sad end of a long association between the South African and British navies, but times had changed. The Royal Navy had quit operating in remote corners of the world and no longer really needed a base at Simon's Town. It is also unlikely the South African Navy could have acquired the kind of warships the British would have liked to sell it.

Today the role of South Africa's navy can be summed up as follows: protection of territorial waters, surveillance of its exclusive economic zone (300,000 square miles), and deterrence against subversive actions or direct attacks against the republic. In recent years, to carry out these missions the South African Navy has been divided into two zonal commands: the western naval command with headquarters at Silvermine in Cape province and the eastern naval command with headquarters at Durban. The main bases are located at Simon's Town in western Cape province and on Salisbury Island in Durban. Saldanha Bay is the main training base; smaller bases and command centers are located in East London, Port Elizabeth, and Walvis Bay.

#### Submarine Flotilla

The main strike force of the South African Navy is based at Hugo Biermann (Simon's Town). The Emily Hobhouse was put back in service in mid-1988 after a complete midlife refitting that included new sonar systems, new electronics, and other major improvements. The Johanna van der Merwe is almost finished and will be followed by the Maria van Riebeeck. The submarines are still equipped with the French L-4, L-5, and E-15 torpedoes furnished in 1970-71, but they can also lay the new mines developed by Armacor. Three submarines are not enough to perform its mission effectively, a fact that other navies have also discovered. The South African Navy turns its three Daphnes to remarkably good account, but with five submarines it could keep two on patrol at all times. An attempt to acquire two more Daphnes from Portugal miscarried several years ago, and in 1978 the French Government embargoed delivery of the two Agosta-class submarines ordered in 1975. Rumors about the supposed clandestine purchase, from German sources, of plans for a Type 1500 submarine have circulated since 1984; there has also been talk of a secret construction program at Durban's Dorbyl shipyards, but no evidence to back up these allegations has

surfaced in the media. Its contacts with Israel may have helped South Africa acquire submarine technology more quickly without the need to buy so-called secret plans from IKL [Ingenieurkontor Luebeck] or HDW [Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft]. Still, the navy needs two more conventional submarines and must someday replace the existing vessels.

#### Surface Forces

The surviving Type 12 frigates, the President Pretorius and the President Steyn, have been decommissioned and stripped of all their weaponry and electronic equipment. In theory, they could be reconditioned and go back into service for an extended period, but the hulls have aged a quarter of a century. The main steam engines might be worth saving, but it would clearly be more advantageous to build new ships. The need at present is for three light, 1,500-ton frigates or high seas patrol boats. Plans to acquire two French A 69 avisos were annulled by the French Government in 1978 when the latter canceled the order for the two submarines. There was talk also of buying frigates from Portugal and West Germany (Blohm und Voss), but all these plans came to nothing due to political pressures exerted by opponents of the Pretoria regime.

The decision to buy Sa'ar 3 or Reshef-type guided-missile destroyers from Israel seems now to have been taken without adequate forethought. The heavy seas off the South African coast are a serious impediment to small boats, and many in the South African Navy think a bigger corvette or high seas patrol boat would have fit the bill better than a 62-meter rapid attack craft. The first three vessels (ordered in 1974) were built by Israel's Haifa naval yard, and the next six (ordered in 1977) by Sandock Austral (now Dorbyl Shipbuilders) in Durban, South Africa. Plans to acquire three more with minor design improvements have been put on ice, further proof of their poor adaptability to local conditions. The attack boat flotilla and full maintenance facilities are based at SAS Scorpion on Salisbury island (Durban). With the help of an advanced mobile logistics system, a second group established at Simon's Town can deploy Minister-class vessels quickly to other ports and anchoring berths. Nevertheless, there have been significant budgetary cutbacks in the aftermath of the Namibian conflict. Salisbury island is expected to be shut down within the next two or three years; local sources say that by the end of 1990 only two guided-missile destroyers will be operational, with five kept in reserve. Of the nine original boats, two reportedly were decommissioned some time ago or were sunk as part of naval exercises. The guided-missile destroyers are armed with the Skorpioen, a locally produced version of the Israeli Gabriel II, adapted to South African industrial capacities. Each Minister-class boat has six missiles and can carry two more. Weaponry consists of 76-mm L62 Oto Melara Compacts, along with two 20-mm single-barreled and four 17.7-mm double-barreled guns. Cooperation with Israel on the long-range Gabriel IV was interrupted because of budgetary cutbacks.

Only four of the British-origin ton-class coastal minesweepers remain in service following a reduction of the antimine-warfare flotilla because of lack of qualified personnel. There are indications that antimine capabilities are being modernized with the construction of four River-class coastal minesweepers at Durban. Four to eight additional units are reportedly planned. They look quite similar to the German Schutze class designed by Abeking & Rasmussen. The Umkomaas class has Klein lateral-sweep sonars and PAP-104 "fishes."

#### Auxiliary Vessels

Although the South African Navy has no mission beyond its territorial waters, it is surprisingly well endowed in auxiliary vessels. The 30-year-old Tafelberg was completely overhauled and modernized in 1983-84 to provide Marine Corps support, but last April the ship was declared superfluous and decommissioned. The pride of the fleet is the Drakensberg, designed and built in South Africa and christened in 1987. This ship is fully equipped for oceangoing transport of munitions, fuel, and arms. It has a locally manufactured grappling and recovery system to accommodate landings of its two Pumas. With a displacement of 12,500 tons fully loaded, the Drakensberg is the biggest ship South Africa has ever built, and it can serve as a landing ship. Indeed, the navy is amazingly well equipped for a variety of missions. One large auxiliary ship is the Protea oceanographic vessel, built in Great Britain in 1971-72 and modeled on the Royal Navy's Hecla class. Smaller vessels include the diving and torpedo recovery ship Fleur and the training ship Navigator stationed at the Gordon's Bay naval college. The marine brigade was reestablished in 1979 to provide harbor protection and defense for the naval bases. That unit includes 30 double-hulled 9-meter Namacurra-type patrol boats armed with small-caliber machine guns and equipped with small radars. It also has a Delta landing craft and Vredenburg patrol boat made from a local fishing vessel.

South African Navy

Ships by Category	Registration Number	Entry into Service
Submarines		
Maria van Riebeeck	S97	June 1970
Emily Hobhouse	S98	January 1971
Johanna van der Merwe	S99	July 1971
Frigates		
President Pretorius	F145	March 1964
President Steyn	F147	April 1963
Rapid attack craft		
Jan Smuts	P1561	September 1977
P.W. Botha	P1562	December 1977
Frederic Cresswell	P1563	May 1978
Jim Fouche	P1564	December 1978



**South African Navy (Continued)**

Ships by Category	Registration Number	Entry into Service
Frans Erasmus	P1565	July 1979
Oswald Pirow	P1566	March 1980
Hendrik Mentz	P1567	February 1983
Kobie Voetsee	P1568	February 1983
Magnus Malan	P1569	July 1986
Minesweepers		
Kimberley	M1210	August 1958
Walvisbaai	M1214	December 1959
East London	M1215	December 1958
Windhoek	M1498	June 1958
Unkomaas	—	1986
Umhlo	—	1987
Umzimkulu	—	1987
Umgeni	—	1987
Oceanographic vessel		
Protea	A324	May 1972
Resupply Vessels		
Tafelberg	A243	1967
Drakensberg	A301	November 1987
Diving and Torpedo Recovery Ship		
Fleur	P3148	December 1989
Training ship		
Navigator	—	1984
Miscellaneous		
Namacurra-type patrol boats	Y1501-Y1530	
Air-sea rescue equipment	P1551-P1552	
Air-sea rescue equipment	P1555	
Tugboats		
De Miuf		
De Neys		
De Noorde		

**What Future?**

South Africa's navy has always lagged behind its army and air force, and in the absence of a real maritime threat it will continue to get short budgetary shrift. Some 2,500 uniformed men and civilians are affected by the draconian measures announced in January 1990. The eastern and western naval commands are to be dismantled and their functions divided between the general headquarters in Pretoria and local commands. The three flotillas (submarines, guided-missile destroyers, and antimine vessels) will henceforth be placed under direct command of the navy general staff. The naval dockyards at Simon's

Town and Salisbury island will be scaled back, along with the Depot Support Group at Simon's Town and naval arsenals at Durban, as a prelude to the eventual transfer of most assets to Simon's Town. The forward naval bases at Richards Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, and the Cape will be shut down, leaving in operation only the Jalsena Indian training unit at Durban. Upgrading the submarine flotilla is still a priority, as is the acquisition of three corvettes or light frigates. The surviving Minister-class missile-launching craft reportedly are suffering from corrosion; larger ships (1,200 to 1,500 tons) could assume a dual role: protecting coastal waters in peacetime and serving as a surface attack force in time of war. Oil exploration now under way in the Mussel Bay area could free South Africa from dependence on foreign oil. The republic already produces a large amount of oil from coal, but offshore oil would give it a degree of strategic independence. Its wealth of fish is another important economic resource that needs to be protected.

From the strategic point of view, South Africa has not yet faced a significant maritime threat, and the danger posed by saboteurs and other subversive elements on its borders is not difficult to contain. None of its neighbors is capable of mounting an operation that would overtax the capabilities of the South African Navy. But this will not always be the case. In the future, the growing power of the Indian Navy might very well be used to put political pressure on South Africa. Such a scenario might seem farfetched, but it cannot be ignored. The submarine flotilla could serve as a significant deterrent force, but it would have to be bolstered by a credible auxiliary surface action group. The Soviet Navy must also be taken into account. Events in East Europe do not directly impinge on South Africa or the Cape route, but the Soviets are likely to use their navy to project military power far from their shores. Should the Soviets try something in South Africa to make up for their losses in Eastern Europe, a disarmament-minded West would probably be disinclined to intervene to stop them from taking action against Pretoria.

Whatever the future may hold for South Africa, the navy will remain a poor stepchild; but if constraints are too binding, it could be ruined. Armscor's resources were tapped to provide the South African Navy with modern arms and equipment, and it will be impossible to sustain these assets unless the navy can maintain a balanced fleet.

**\*Attacks on Trade Unions Reportedly Increasing**

91AF0632A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 18-24 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by Drew Forrest.; first paragraph is THE WEEKLY MAIL introduction]

[Text] Trade union offices are increasingly the scenes of attack, but the police do not have a good track record in solving these crimes, reports Drew Forrest.

At least 40 attacks have been mounted on trade union offices in the past three years—causing millions of rands'

damage and the loss of vital union records—without a single culprit being brought to book, unionists charged this week.

Police in six regions questioned by THE WEEKLY MAIL revealed that of more than 20 outrages, one had been referred to the attorney-general and one was the result of an "electrical fault."

Unionists point to the SAP's [South African Police] unimpressive track record as suggesting security force complicity in the attacks, or sympathy for the attackers. While attacks were routinely reported for insurance purposes, they knew of no successful prosecutions.

Unionists also predict that, given the official hostility to mass action and the unions' organized membership and key mobilising role, such attacks will escalate in the months ahead.

"Now negotiations are proceeding with the government, mass organisations, including the unions, are going to be hit," warned National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) general secretary Moses Mayekiso.

This week Numsa blamed the shadowy Civil Co-operation Bureau for the fire which gutted the offices of its Johannesburg local early on Monday.

The fire showed every sign of being the work of professionals, said Mayekiso. Chemicals appeared to have been used and plastic chairs were unstaked and scattered through the offices to spread the blaze, he said.

Numsa estimates it will take two months to recover from the fire, which caused an estimated R [rands] 200,000 damage and reduced worker records from 400 factories to ashes. A police spokesman said an arson docket had been opened, but that forensic reports were needed to determine if arsonists were responsible.

WEEKLY MAIL questions to police liaison officers in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Johannesburg, Eastern Transvaal and Western Transvaal this week revealed almost no progress in solving a string of bombings, arson attacks and break-ins at union offices in those areas since the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] House bombing in May 1987. In that month alone, in a sort of retributive frenzy at the height of bitter railway strike, six union offices were hit.

An exception is the bombing of the Food and Allied Workers' Union's Rustenburg offices last year, where, police said, a prosecution is being weighed by the attorney-general.

But this seems more accident than design. Orde Boer-evolk leader Piet "Skiet" Rudolph admitted his organisation was responsible for the attack.

Police said the fire which destroyed COSATU's Nelspruit offices in 1987 was the result of an electrical fault.

A man was arrested after last year's bombing of the National Union of Mineworkers' offices in Welkom, but was apparently later released.

Worst hit have been unions in Johannesburg, with seven attacks, and East London, where COSATU offices were gutted by fire twice in three months two years ago.

### **\*SASOL Reports on Projects, Coproducts**

#### **\*SASOL Diversifies**

91AF0724A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 22-23

[Text] ENGINEERING WEEK investigated the progress being made at SASOL [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] with regard to the implementation of projects aimed at increasing the production scope of the corporation's coproducts.

SASOL is in the process of implementing six new projects in a drive to increase its production scope.

According to the corporation's media director, Jan Krynauw, the projects were at various stages of realization.

Once complete, these projects would enable SASOL to replace a number of imported industrial chemicals.

"The projects will cost an estimated R [rands] 1.2-billion and will increase operating income by R300-million in 1993.

"More foreign currency will be saved through import replacement and we believe some R1.5-billion a year in import replacement will also be earned," he said.

Three of the projects were to be built in Sasolburg and the others at the Secunda plants.

#### **SASOL I Renovation**

The contract for the SASOL I renovation project has been awarded to Flour Construction.

#### **Wax Expansion Project**

The Wax Expansion Project would be producing specialized waxes for both the local and foreign markets. The company's wax production would be doubled from the current 64,000t a year to 123,000 a year.

#### **Ammonia Plant**

The Ammonia plant in Sasolburg would be replaced by a larger one with a consequent increase in production from 70,000t to 240,000t a year.

It should be noted that this is being treated as a separate turnkey project for which bids have been invited.

The ammonia produced would supply the fertilizer and explosive markets.

### Paraffins

A Paraffins production facility was also scheduled to start operations in January 1993.

It would manufacture raw materials for the detergent and solvents markets.

The German company, Udhe and Foster Wheeler SA were playing important roles in these plant conversions.

Of the Secunda facilities planned, one was already under construction, while the others were in the final stages of design.

### Ethylene Recovery Expansion

According to Krynauw, an assessment of the market resulted in the decision to expand the Ethylene recovery facility.

"When complete this will increase the production of ethylene to 380,000t a year.

"All the ethylene produced will be available as feedstock to the plastics industry."

The project was targeted for commissioning during the second half of this year.

German company, Linde has been appointed as managing contractor and overall accountability for project management lay with Sastech.

"At this stage detail design is virtually complete and the bulk of equipment and materials is currently arriving," Krynauw said.

He confirmed that deliveries were scheduled to arrive from June last year to March this year.

"Of special interest are a 4.9MW multi-stage centrifugal compressor, a number of plate fin heat exchangers and a 72m high process column.

"As far as construction is concerned, bulk earth-works, piling and civil work have been completed," Krynauw said.

The main construction contract was awarded to Babcock Engineering Contractors.

### N-Butanol Project

The R40-million N-Butanol plant, with a planned completion date of November this year, utilized a process whereby pure acetaldehyde, derived from a mixed aldehyde stream, was converted to crotonaldehyde.

The crotonaldehyde was subsequently hydrogenated to N-Butanol using the existing hydrogenation facilities.

"The utilization of N-Butanol is primarily in the production of phthalates, N-Butylacetates and as a solvent for various applications.

"Crotonaldehyde can be used to produce various high value specialty chemicals and further investigations in this regard are currently underway," Krynauw said.

The major equipment of the N-Butanol project consisted mainly of heat exchangers, condensers, columns, towers, tanks and drums.

A managing contractor, Process Industries Engineering (PIE) was appointed in October last year and would be responsible for the engineering, design, procurement, project and construction management.

Construction was planned to start this month.

"Production should commence at the beginning of 1992 and at a design capacity of 15,500t a year, SASOL intends to replace current imports of N-Butanol as well as to export a considerable volume of its production.

"SASOL's export of N-Butanol will, however, have very little effect on the current international consumption of one million tons," Krynauw said.

This facility was the first stage of a project to produce acetic acids and esters from acetaldehyde.

### The SASOL Coke Project

The production of acceptable coke for the steel and aluminum industries from pitch has not been previously achieved anywhere in the world.

SASOL had, according to Krynauw, been doing in-house research on the production of anode grade coke and needle grade coke from its medium melting point pitches for some time.

"The process for producing high grade products was proven after a major breakthrough by SASOL's research and development department."

The anode coke product was suitable for use in the aluminum smelting industry.

The needle coke which would be produced could be turned into high grade anodes for arc furnace electrodes.

The project would involve construction of a delayed coker to convert green coke and a calciner to turn the green coke into anode and needle coke.

The end of job cost of the plants was estimated at R320-million.

"Up to now all of South Africa's anode coke and most of its needle coke had to be imported.

"With the planned SASOL plant capacity, exports of some of the product will once again be possible," Krynauw confirmed.

He pointed out that the final products of the coke plant would be of high purity and as such, would be much sought after.



"The delayed coking process forms the heart of the process and SASOL thus looked for a company with experience in treating other difficult feedstocks to do the basic engineering of the delayed coker.

"Lummus Crest from the Netherlands was subsequently appointed as licensor as well as the basic engineering design contractor."

A project manager and detail design contractor would be appointed in due course.

The overall coke production process, however, required further technologies and processes.

The total combination will form the SASOL Coke Project.

An enquiry for a lump sum turnkey contract was recently issued by Sastech for the design, supply and erection of a suitable calciner.

Strong emphasis was placed on the production of super premium needle coke.

"The contribution of this major product will have a positive effect on the engineering and equipment supply section of the South African economy," Krynauw concluded.

The SASOL product slate can be tailored to market needs by varying the special purpose catalysts in the Synthol reactors and by adjusting product work-up facilities to suit.

The primary fuel products can vary from 80:20 petrol:diesel to an appropriate 50:50 mix.

Similarly, methane can be marketed as a pipeline gas.

Several intermediates from the synthesis reactors are further processed into higher value chemicals.

For example, ethane is cracked to produce ethylene. Together with the directly-produced ethylene, this is marketed as feedstock for polymers, such as polyethylene.

Ethylene oxide and other derivatives may also be produced. Alternatively, ethylene can be converted into gasoline and ethane, which may be reformed into the synthesized gas and fed back into the synthesis reactors.

The fluid-bed Synthol Fischer-Tropsch synthesis route is used at SASOL II and SASOL III. It is also used at SASOL I, yielding excellent diesel fuel and waxes.

#### \*Catalysis Technology

91AF0724B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 25 Jan 91 p 23

[Text] The South African chemical processing industry will receive a R [rands] 2-million boost in a joint venture

between industry, the Foundation for Research Development (FRD), the National Energy Council (NEC) and the University of Cape Town [UCT].

Details of the deal will be announced at a function at UCT tonight.

According to FRD president, Dr Reinhard Arndt, AECI, [African Explosive and Chemical Industries], SASOL [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation], the NEC and the FRD will provide the funding over three years for the advancement of catalysis technology at UCT's Department of Chemical Engineering.

"Catalytic processes are of the utmost importance to the survival of any country's industrial sector and a large proportion of South Africa's gross domestic product is generated through the use of these processes," he explained.

The major share of the turnover of both SASOL and the AECI is directly related to the use of catalysts.

"There are very few catalysis experts in South Africa and this venture is our last opportunity to try and keep the training of qualified manpower in this field alive and well in our country," Arndt said.

Catalysts drastically speed up chemical reactions without being consumed.

South Africa has to develop catalysts with improved reactivity, selectivity and stability. This will enable industry to manufacture new materials, reduce the costs of existing products and to increase yields.

"This will increase productivity and ensure South Africa's position as a worthy competitor on the world market."

The production of fuel from coal is based on catalysts. Catalytic processes have numerous other applications, including tapping new energy sources and conserving existing ones; environmental protection, such as combating air pollution caused by exhaust fumes; defence technologies and health care.

"Through this joint investment, UCT's Department of Chemical Engineering will be able to expand its creditable activities in the catalysis technology field under the able direction of Prof Cyril O'Connor - an internationally recognized expert," said Arndt.

Prof O'Connor will share his knowledge with other universities, technikons, industry and research bodies at regular open workshops organized by the FRD.

"The funds will enhance the future of catalysis technology by their use for running expenses, financing of students, study visits abroad, as well as making it financially worthwhile for excellent young lecturers to remain in education to the benefit of students," Arndt concluded.

**\*Local Splitter Column**

91AF0724C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 25 Jan 91 p 25

[Text] SA Linde is utilizing specialized welding techniques for the construction of the first locally fabricated C2 splitter column to be manufactured in 3,5% nickel steel.

The C2 splitter column and two washing columns are being built for SASOL's [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] ethylene recovery plant at Secunda.

According to company managing director, Hermann Scherz, manufacturing the C2 splitter column in stainless steel was considered, but due to economic reasons, 3,5% nickel was chosen.

He said special welding techniques and impact testing had to be employed when working on nickel steel.

The 67m high, 166,000kg splitter column is going to have a diameter of 2,850mm.

Even at 67m high, the new tower will be dwarfed by its "big brother" at SASOL - the 104m C3 splitter column constructed by SA Linde last year.

The company is currently constructing two large storage tanks for storage of carbon dioxide at the Botswana Soda Ash plant.

The tanks each have a capacity of 250t and are being constructed as double wall perlite vacuum insulated vessels with the inner tank manufactured in low temperature carbon steel.

Scherz said the Soda Ash Botswana contract was part of his company's busy programme which included contracts for the Moss gas refinery, BDL, PIE, Lurgi, SASOL and Suprachem.

"Since SA Linde was established in 1976, essentially to carry out contracts for SASOL, we have also diversified into many areas, including power generation and the petrochemical and chemical industries. We are looking at further diversification into the pulp and paper industries.

"With our back-up from the Steinmuller Group, SA Linde is far from being just a manufacturing company. We also have our own design teams for vessels, heat exchangers and columns in general."

The SA Linde factory outside Vanderbijlpark covers 6,600m<sup>2</sup> and it has an inside "crane height" of 10,5m which enables the company to carry out contracts for large components of complex equipment.

Scherz said the company had been contracted to construct one of the world's largest air separation units, to be erected at the Moss gas refinery later this year.

The air separation plant designed by Linde TVT in West Germany comprises 22 vessels.

**\*First TDM System**

91AF0724D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 25 Jan 91 p 26

[Text] A transient data machinery (TDM) management system -the first of its kind in South Africa - is to be installed to monitor three large, high speed turbine gas compressors at the SASOL I [South Africa Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] petrochemical plant.

Supplied by the Bentley Nevada MDS division of Rosherville Engineering, the TDM system provides a continuous means of collecting steady state, transient and dynamic data on critical rotating machinery.

Said Bentley Nevada product manager, Eddie Robson, "This data can be used to determine changing machine conditions and damage. In the event of a problem, the data will show whether the machines should be immediately shut down or whether it can safely continue to run until a scheduled maintenance shutdown.

A modular system, the TDM uses permanently installed transducers and continuous monitors.

**\*New Electronics Group To Be Established**

91AF0726A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING WEEK*  
in English 8 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[Text] A new electronics association that will represent the broad range of the industry, from traders and manufacturers to academics and researchers, will be launched tonight at a banquet at the Carlton hotel.

The association's mission is "to provide a representative industry opinion on the contribution that electronics could and should make to the development of South Africa and to define the environment in which the industry can prosper."

According to its founding statement, the association aims to have the various players act towards achieving "national objectives for the industry as they are determined from time to time."

According to Dirk Desmet, chairman of the convening committee of the interim council, some of the key issues to be tackled include:

- The phasing out of duties on certain imports.
- Adjustments to the monetary and fiscal policy as applied to the industry.
- To develop co-operative ventures between industry and government.
- The appointment of an education advisory committee to look at the skills shortage.
- The reintroduction of an advisory council to the government on technology.
- The redefinition of export incentive schemes.
- The refocusing of resources in the industry to meet market needs.

**\*Tariff Abolition Affects Machine Tool Industry**

91AF0726C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 1-7 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Kim Trollip]

[Text] The government's proposed across-the-board abolition of tariffs imposed on imported machine tools may wipe out a section of the South African machine tool manufacturing industry. Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association chairman Clive Bell warns in an interview with *THE ENGINEERING NEWS*.

Bell says this threat of strangulation of certain sectors of the industry is due not to the inefficiency of the machine tool builders, but is in fact a flaw in the Board of Trade and Industry's proposed system.

The new system has not yet been decided on and the association is making sub-missions and deputations to the government in order to voice its opinion.

The association maintains that if the government wants to remove the tariffs on imports, then it has to level the playing field on the importing of components and parts for locally built machines as well.

It demands that South Africans pay the same price for profiled steel, castings, motors, labor, overheads and financing as the overseas companies do.

This is not so at present and inequality is apparent.

In the sheetmetal working field for example, South African manufacturers pay some 40% more for profiled steel than their primary competitors in Europe and an 11 kW motor costs around 62% more here than overseas.

Problems such as low volumes, high overheads and financing costs of between two and four times higher than in Europe and the Far East, aggravate the situation.

"These figures are based on a detailed knowledge of local costs of production and comparative overseas costs and markets," says Bell.

His company, Koppel Elga, was used as an example to illustrate the problem.

"The firm's product range for the sheetmetal working industry comprises: two ranges of guillotines, mechanical presses, conventional pressbrakes, CNC pressbrakes, plate rolls, hydraulic presses and special machines built to customer requirements.

"The company's selling prices are determined to a large extent by comparative selling prices of imported machines rather than the cost plus basis applied to competitors from overseas.

"This is detrimental to profit margins.

"The competition in sheetmetal working machinery comes primarily from Europe.

"Europeans incur material costs which are anything up to 60% less than in South Africa; bear in mind that materials constitute some 50% of product costs.

"For example: the cost of South African steel cut to size per delivered ton in Europe is R [rands] 1,435 whereas in the Republic it is R2,400; a difference of 40%.

"An 11 kW motor will cost a European manufacturer R680 and a local manufacturer R1,790 - a 62% difference."

The benefit of less expensive labor is lost when one considers that the local market demands a large variety of machines but in very small volumes.

"Overheads are higher than those of European counterparts owing to the variety of products we make," explains Bell.

"For example: planning for six batches of two machines requires six times more work than planning for one batch of twelve machines."

In addition to these problems facing the industry is the fact that a large percentage of machine tools built by local manufacturers have to be marketed by merchants.

This means that another 25% is added to the price of the machine.

Export of local machines is extremely difficult because of the low volumes produced here as well as the high cost of capital investment needed to produce on a large scale.

Bell concludes that with the proposal to eliminate all duties on imported machines without a compensating quid pro quo, the present infrastructure in South Africa - small though it is - would be destroyed.

**\*Future of Automotive Industry Discussed**

91AF0725A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 1, 21-22, 24

[Interview with president of the National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa, Spencer Sterling, by Julia Murphy; date and place not given; participants not identified in text]

[Text] Car sales in 1990 are likely to come in under 1974 levels; a fact which gives a bleak outlook to the short term prospects for the car manufacturing industry in South Africa. The *ENGINEERING NEWS* spoke to the president of the National Association of Automotive Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) Spencer Sterling about future prospects for the industry.

BMW MD Reinhardt Kunstler went on record as saying that plans to increase local content further will have a devastating effect on South Africa's car manufacturing industry. Firstly, is there a move to increase local content still further and do you agree that this would devastate South Africa's car manufacturing industry?

I believe that the statement really referred to the fact there are numerous anomalies in the Phase VI local content programme, which is supposed to take the local industry up to 75% local content by value by 1997.

It is important to realize that local content under Phase VI is a definition and not an actual measure of real local content.

Simplified, local content is the difference between the excise value of vehicles sold in one excise quarter and the foreign exchange used to import CKD components in the previous quarter.

Phase VI is actually a forex [foreign exchange] saving; a forex reduction programme and not really a local content programme.

Fifty percent of the value of exports counts as local content - theoretically, you could, if you had sufficient exports, have zero local content except that the programme does call for a certain minimum real local content of 45% by value.

This, however, is very easy to achieve.

I believe that what Reinhardt Kunstler meant is that there are so many anomalies in Phase VI that unless the issues are addressed and the programme becomes realistic relative to the structure of the motor industry in South Africa today, it is going to have a devastating effect on the industry.

There is no move to increase local content at this time beyond what is encompassed in Phase VI; that the industry should reach 75% local content, as defined by Phase VI, in 1997.

There are no fixed targets because of the complexities of the formula.

The government fixes the local content objective or target each quarter on the basis of the industry's aggregate.

The theory behind this is that some companies will be above the aggregate and some companies will be under.

Those companies that are under will pay duties and those companies above will earn a rebate and the duties and the rebates will cancel each other out.

Of course it does not work this way and it never could because the real world is vastly different to pure theory.

Unfortunately, we told the government this but it was not prepared to listen.

The government is now coming around to the conclusion that the present local content programme is impractical because the rebates exceed its budget and consequently, money is not available to pay the rebates.

Is it true that car sales are down to 1974 levels? If so, what was car manufacturing capacity in 1974, what is it now and to what extent is capacity lying idle?

Yes, sales are down to 1974 levels, in fact, the sales of cars in 1990 should come in under 1974 levels.

I do not know what car manufacturing capacity was in 1974 but I would guess that it could not have been much more than 60-70% of the capacity that exists today.

What are the short term prospects in the car manufacturing industry in South Africa and how do these compare with long term expectations?

Short-term prospects for the car manufacturing industry in South Africa are not good by virtue of the fact that we are utilizing no more than 70-75% of our existing capacity and that we still have seven manufacturers in this country competing very aggressively for a decreasing number of sales.

This means that the ability of companies within the industry to make profits not to mention their ability to deliver satisfactory returns to their shareholders, is going to be significantly affected.

I suspect that for the next two to three years there are going to be very significant contractions in employment and output in the car manufacturing industry.

One has to consider that in any view on the industry we have a deteriorating exchange rate for our currency and ongoing double digit inflation; both of which result in constantly increased cost pressures.

The motor industry in South Africa is caught in the classical stagflation squeeze between decreasing volumes and increasing costs.

With respect to long-term expectations, how can anybody give a long-term prediction for South Africa at this time?

If you accept that in viewing the long-term prospects for South Africa you can only be a pessimist or an optimist, I am an optimist and so, I believe that the long-term prospects for South Africa, its economy and the motor industry are extremely good.

Do you think that we will still have seven manufacturers in South Africa in five years time.

This is a moot point.

If one looks at the existence of seven manufacturers in the kind of business environment that we are in, it does not make any sense at all.

However, the reality defies this kind of logic.

The obvious and logical consequence of everything we have been talking about in the short to medium term is further rationalization in the motor industry.



However, such an eventuality is far from certain because if you look at the firms which are competing in this market and what sort of support and backing they have, it is impossible to predict that someone is going to leave.

So, if I have to make a prediction, I would say that nobody will leave.

We have carried a report that Citroen intends setting up a car manufacturing plant in Namibia. Is this project going ahead? What is your comment on this newcomer's entry into the market?

Citroen and its apparent intention of setting up car manufacture in Namibia is a mystery.

It is a mystery from the point of view of trying to understand the logic behind the development.

I know for a fact that more substantial companies than Citroen have made an in-depth analysis of the South African motor industry very recently with a view to deciding whether to come in or not.

In each case, the decision has been that the time is not ripe to enter this market.

As it stands at the moment there is very little potential for making real profit and any sort of acceptable return on the investments required.

That is why I say that the Citroen announcement is a mystery.

Because Phase VI applies equally in Namibia, due to the fact that it is part of the common customs union, they would be under the same pressures as South Africa is to comply with the Phase VI requirements.

The only basis on which I can see the Citroen project in Namibia getting off the ground is if the firm is able to provide markets (other than South Africa) which will accept exports from the Namibian Citroen operation.

These exports would have to be sufficient to comply with the Phase VI requirements and it is hard to believe that Citroen has sufficient volume in markets anywhere in the world to make the Namibian operation viable.

I believe that it would be very unfortunate if the authorities, in the form of the Board of Trade and the Department of Trade and Industry, would allow the Citroen development to take place simply because we already have an over-traded market in South Africa.

The combined capital investment by South African motor manufacturers is said to total some R [rands] 8,7-billion, providing employment to 270,000 people. Do you foresee additional capex in car plants during 1991?

With respect to investment in the motor industry during 1991, yes, I believe we will see fairly significant investments taking place (R1-billion capex in 1991 is estimated by BUSINESS TIMES - Ed).

To an extent, this investment will be for additional content so as to comply with Phase VI but primarily, it will be for new models.

The industry depends on a constant flow of new products and thus, we have to renew and refresh our product continuously in order to stay competitive.

Your statement within your question that the industry provides employment for 270,000 people is not true of the manufacturing end of the industry.

This section of the industry employs somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 people; the biggest employers are the component manufacturers and the dealers.

What is the output from the seven major automotive manufacturers, which in 1989 produced 352,000 new cars? How many different models are being made and what sort of manufacturing strategies relating to standardization of product and model reduction can we expect to emerge from the car industries in the decade ahead?

Car production in 1989 was 221,000 and in 1988 it was 230,000.

For 1990, the industry is projecting sales of around 212,000.

Over the past three years (it actually goes back further than this), we have had a steady decline in the number of cars produced.

Although the number of models being made has not been studied recently, it is enormous: something like 13 different car lines of which there are numerous derivatives.

During the past few years, we have seen a move towards extending model life and dropping particularly low volume models.

There is no regulation or industry agreement on rationalization, standardization or commonization which would result in a reduction of the number of models.

While we are not going to see any industry-wide effort to reduce the number of models, I think it will happen by virtue of economic pressure.

How many cars are sold in Africa a year and could South Africa become the car manufacturer for the continent?

Although I have no statistics, I suspect that of the number of cars sold in Africa, including imported built-up units, South African sales would probably constitute at least 50%.

Very few African countries have car assembly operations.

Cars are assembled in Zimbabwe and Kenya at a relatively low volume as well as in Nigeria where there is quite a significant volume of vehicles being assembled.

Those are the three that I know of, but there are a lot of cars imported into Africa and at the end of the day, total sales might be double that of South Africa.

However, I believe that it is likely that South Africa could become the car manufacturer for the continent.

When sanctions are lifted, I think that Africa will become an important market for South African manufactures.

It is a problem selling to African countries as they are very short of hard currency and this limits their ability to buy cars.

Has Phase VI been good for the country and if so in what respects?

Definitely not - it has not actually hurt the country but it has not contributed either due to the confusion that has reigned.

It is too early for any comparison between Phase V and VI exports.

I think that in time, Phase VI is going to stimulate a significant increase in exports from the car industry which will be good for the country.

Because Phase VI has not been in operation for very long, we have not seen any significant major investments in local content but a certain amount of investment will take place and exports will increase under this phase.

I think that over the long-term this programme will be good for the country, provided the anomalies inherent in Phase VI are resolved by the government in conjunction with NAAMSA.

Will there be a Phase VII and if so, what are the stipulations likely to be?

We have no indication that there will be a Phase VII and I suspect that no decision on that regard will be made until it is clear that Phase VI has benefitted the country.

A decision will be made prior to the end-date of Phase VI, hopefully in sufficient time to allow the industry to adjust to whatever Phase VII is going to be.

Phase VII could be as radically different from Phase VI as the latter was from Phase V.

It has been said that the car manufacturing industry could become one of the engines that could help drive the South African economy. Do you go along with this concept and could you outline the contributions that the car manufacturing industry could make to the South African economy?

The only basis on which the South African motor manufacturing industry could claim to be such an engine is that it is the provider of transport and throughout history, the viability of any society has been directly proportional to its mobility.

It is vital that South Africa has access to affordable and efficient transport and this must be provided by the South African motor industry.

It has been said that every ninth employee in South Africa is employed by the motor car related industries. Is this correct and with the advent of automation, is such a situation likely to persist?

It is true that the motor industry and its related industries plays a very significant role in employment.

However, I believe that it has no option but to continuously increase its involvement with automation and robotics.

This involvement will have a fairly minor effect on employment for two reasons.

Firstly, the results of automation and robotics are higher quality and lower costs which should increase sales and generate more employment.

Secondly, the motor manufacturing industry itself is a relatively small employer and thus, the advent of automation and robotics, even if it does not result in increased sales and employment in the short term, it will not displace a great many people.

How could growth in the car manufacturing industry help to redistribute wealth in the economy as has been suggested?

If the car manufacturing industry can grow then it will unquestionably employ more people.

Every new employee creates new wealth so we will see the creation of new wealth as well as a further redistribution of wealth because a large portion of a company's revenue is paid out in salaries and wages.

What are the technical trends in the South African car manufacturing industry?

With the advent of Phase VI and its focus on exports, we are going to see a trend towards the application of up-to-date technology in the manufacturing industry so that in the areas of components and complete vehicles we are in a position to compete in world markets.

In addition, the highly competitive environment of the motor industry demands constant updating and changing of models.

Do you expect to see an increase in robotics and computer-integrated manufacture?

I do expect to see a continuation of the trend towards more modern facilities and equipment and I also expect to see an increase in the applications of robotics, computer-integrated manufacture, CAD/CAM and the use of programmable controllers in conjunction with automation and robotics.



What sort of equipment do you anticipate will be used in car plants as we approach the third millennium?

The type of equipment to be used in car plants depends on whether you are referring to South Africa or to the rest of the world.

There are mind-boggling equipment developments taking place in terms of equipment.

The use of robotics and flexible automation, together with new attitudes and approaches to human resources in the continuous production process, will continue.

I expect that the application of new technology will result in less onerous tasks in manufacturing and will require a higher level of education in the workforce.

The inevitable consequence of this will be a reduction in unskilled and semi-skilled labor and an increase in skilled labor.

To what extent have the use of electronics, plastics and ceramics intensified in the future plans of car designers and manufacturers?

Electronics, plastics and ceramics will be used increasingly in motor vehicles and designers will increase usage of these materials as they become available in a form which can be applied to the automotive construction field.

Electronics will revolutionize the functional aspects of the motor vehicle as well as the driver's control over these aspects.

Plastics will eventually replace metals in vehicle bodies as new plastic materials are developed which have structural strength and allow enough manufactured cost base.

Ceramics is of enormous interest to engine designers.

With the trend towards a lower lead content in our fuels, will the vehicles produced by South African motor manufactures be able to function as efficiently as they have been doing?

The worldwide trend towards lower lead content in fuels (in fact, towards the total elimination of lead in fuels) is progressing at a rapid pace and South Africa cannot possibly remain isolated from this development.

Consequently, I expect to see a progressive reduction in lead content in our fuel with the eventual introduction of lead-free fuel within the next five years.

The cost issue with respect to lead-free fuel, is not as simple as some people would believe it to be.

While it is correct to say that lead-free fuel is more expensive to produce than leaded fuels there are two forces at work which cannot be denied.

There is a need to conserve our scarce natural resources and thus, conservation and preservation are going to become the emotive issues of the 1990s.

With the rest of the world moving towards lead-free fuel, it is impossible for South Africa to remain as the single non-user because the cost of developing unique engines or South Africa, with its very low volume market, will be astronomical and will more than offset any increase in the cost of unleaded fuel.

Engines have to be specifically designed for leaded and unleaded fuels.

Unleaded fuel will have to be phased in and the industry will produce vehicles suitable for unleaded fuel from a certain point in time.

However, both leaded and unleaded fuel will have to be available on the market for many years until the present car park of vehicles whose engines are designed for leaded fuels is worked out.

Engines will have to be adjusted for progressive reductions in lead content but as long as the engines are specifically set up to function with fuels of a certain lead content then the engines will work fine.

There are problems with the reduction of lead but today engine technology can compensate and electronics is playing a very big role in this.

Are there any other issues you would like to raise?

I believe that it is inevitable that the structure of the South African motor industry will change dramatically over the next 10 years or so, simply because South Africa cannot afford to continue along the lines of the successive sets of regulations that have governed the motor industry in this country for the last 30 to 40 years.

Economic realism is going to have to replace protectionism or misplaced patriotism.

Consequently, if the motor industry in this country is to provide affordable efficient transport, which is after all its main mission, it is going to have provided transport that is world competitive.

This alone is going to result in a reorientation of priorities within the motor industry.

Every company is attempting to find a business scenario that will stand it in good stead for the short and medium terms as well as in the long term.

#### **\*Loss of Jobs in Automotive Industry Predicted**

91AF0725B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*  
in English 25 Jan 91 pp 3-4

[Text] The component manufacturing industry supports the shift from a mass-based programme to one based on value but as with any major transition, teething problems are inevitable.

So says executive director of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM) Denzyl Vermooten.

If they are not reviewed, certain aspects of Phase VI could ultimately impact negatively on the component industry and cause the loss of about 35,000 direct job opportunities.

The local motor industry consists of three distinctly separate sectors namely motor vehicle assembly, the motor trade and the automotive component manufacturing industry.

The vehicle assembly industry represented a retail turnover of R [rands] 12,700-million in 1989 compared with the motor trade as a whole of R30,723-million.

The retail turnover of spares and accessories amounted to R5,589-million. Of the total retail trade turnover new vehicle assembly represented 41.6% while replacement spares and accessories represented 18.2%.

The remaining 40.4% was made up of used vehicle sales, workshop revenue and fuel sales.

New vehicle sales and replacement parts and accessories therefore contributed 59.8% to total retail sales turnover.

Of this amount 18.74% comprised locally produced components, while 22.36% was imported. (The difference of 18.7% constitutes profit margins and wholesale revenues.)

The assembly industry employs 37,668, the component industry 70,000 and the motor trade 158,000 people.

"Clearly the component industry plays a most important role in the creation of employment and the saving of foreign exchange," maintains Vermooten.

In fact, reducing, for example, local content to zero would have no negative impact whatsoever on the vehicle assembly industry or on the motor trade.

However imports are likely to increase from R6,871-million to R12,627-million and 70,000 jobs would be in jeopardy.

By increasing local content however, the position of the trade, relative to added value and employment, would not be affected at all.

The added value and employment levels of the vehicle assembly industry should, similarly, not be affected in any way.

However, additional employment and foreign exchange savings could be materially influenced as regards the component industry.

Vermooten says if one takes a zero growth situation, and assumes a 10% increase in OE material local content, the value of material local content would increase by R383-million to R4,218.5-million while an estimated 2,500 additional jobs would be created.

"Imports would reduce from R5,301-million to R4,770-million," he says.

"The country would also benefit from the added technology transfer, skills creation and investment in plant and machinery."

The argument that such minimal increase in local content would cause a sharp rise in vehicle prices is highly debatable.

Even should there be an increase in vehicle prices, if the R383-million increase in local content is fully passed on to the consumer, it would increase vehicle prices by no more than three percent.

According to Vermooten, this would be an small price to pay for a saving in forex [foreign exchange] of R383-million and the creation of 2,500 additional jobs.

The objective should be to create a sound and prosperous motor industry with an acceptable mix between the need for the creation of employment, the transfer of technology and the saving of foreign exchange on the one hand, and the need for economically competitive local components, export earnings and reasonably priced vehicles, on the other.

Under Phase VI the 66% local content by mass is equated with 45% local content by value.

This in turn is equated with local material value of about 30% of the wholesale value of a vehicle.

It is conservatively estimated that on average non-material overhead expenditure and profit margins in the vehicle assembly industry represents some 35% of vehicles sales turnover.

This being so, the target level of 65% introduced as from June 1, 1990 equates with the 30% material local content achieved under Phase V.

In other words at 65% local content under Phase VI the exit point under Phase V meets with the entry point under Phase VI.

However, under Phase V vehicle manufacturers were not permitted to fall below 66% by mass (or 30% by material value).

Under Phase VI they are permitted to fall to as low as 15% material local content which is expressed as a percentage of total vehicle sales turnover.

On the basis of the current formulae applied to the calculation of local content under Phase VI the excise duty paid on imported material reduces to 18.2% of forex usage at 45% local content and to as little as 9.09% when expressed as a percentage of turnover.

"It would appear therefore that the Phase VI programme strongly encourages vehicle manufacturers to minimize import substitution to slightly above 45% and at worst to no higher than 65% while it strongly encourages them to export and to earn the 50% incentive," explains Vermooten.

The trend toward reducing locally produced material local content from around 30% to 15% of turnover will not become apparent in the short term because the local content already in place under Phase V would probably continue as such for the duration of the particular model life.

However, with the introduction of new models there can be no doubt that OEMs will opt for less import substitution due to the highly attractive excise duty of only 9,09%.

Simultaneously, OEMs would seek export opportunities direct with licensors or parent companies.

It should be borne in mind that new model introductions are planned two years in advance and therefore introductions destined for 1992/3 are being planned right now.

"It is extremely difficult to present the facts as to how the industry could suffer as these will only become available after the damage had been done.

"This is what NAACAM wishes to avoid," says Vermooten.

"I believe if the problem is not addressed the consequences will be extremely serious.

"On average, material local content could drop to 15%, representing a decrease of 50%.

"This means the potential closure of some 74 component manufacturing concerns and the loss of some 35,000 job opportunities.

"We should also contemplate the very important loss of technology and skills, plant and equipment.

"An additional R2,650-million worth of components would need to be imported with a serious impact on the balance of payments in future years," explains Vermooten.

The position could be further aggravated by the open endedness of the export complementation scheme.

The remaining 15% material local content could be displaced by exports to the value of R1,185-million.

Considering that the FOB [free on board] value of exports is expected to already reach R1,000-million by the end of 1990 and strong rumors that exports of catalytic converters could reach as high as R2,000-million by the end of 1992, there is indeed a very real possibility that the component industry could be replaced in its entirety by a handful of export items.

"Exports of automotive components are indeed highly beneficial to South Africa and therefore welcomed," says Vermooten.

However, this should not be allowed to occur at the expense of local production, since this would, over time, erode the local component manufacturing base to low levels.

This in turn could make the motor industry extremely vulnerable should overseas recessions, changes in exchange rates and so on impact negatively on our exports.

In addition it would necessitate the importation of replacement components for many years to come.

It should also be borne in mind that in the case of vehicle manufacturers operating under licence a natural tendency exists to minimize local content.

NAACAM has suggested that the Phase VI programme formulae be simplified and a minimum level of material local content of 30% of net turnover be set.

"In other words local material content should be greater than or equal to 30% of turnover in order to qualify for a rebate of excise duty.

"The penalty for falling below 65% local content should sharply increase from zero at 65% to 32,5% at 55% local content and in such event the 45% minimum could remain in place," concludes Vermooten.

#### **\*Germans Invest in Catalytic Converter Facility**

*91AF0726E Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 25-31 Jan 91 pp 1-2*

[Article by Julia Murphy]

[Text] German Exhaust manufacturer Zeuna & Straker is investing in exhaust emission control with the establishment of a catalytic converter manufacturing facility in GaRankuwa, Bophuthatswana.

This brings to 10 the number of firms involved in or which have expressed an interest in the catalytic converter industry which is rapidly gaining momentum in South Africa.

GEC Alsthom Robotics has received an order for K10S Motoman robots with servo manipulators which will be used for welding exhaust systems as well as catalytic converters for the export market, once the Zeuna & Straker factory commences production.

Sten Products, a Port Elizabeth based exhaust and stainless steel tube manufacturer, intends to manufacture components for the catalytic converter industry by the end of the year.

Executive chairman Angelo Dashwood says Sten Products will be making certain components for catalytic converters which will be supplied to local automotive manufacturers.

Towards the end of last year Bosal Afrika and Steelmobile were carrying out feasibility studies looking at the prospect of canning autocatalysts for the export market.

At the time of going to press THE ENGINEERING NEWS could not confirm whether these companies intend to go ahead with manufacture or not.

Should Steelmobile reach a favorable decision it plans to produce between 50,000 and 60,000 convertors within the first year and will increase this to 350,000 units within the next three or four years.

Sentrachem announced in its annual report that through its NCP division it intends to develop the beneficiation of local raw materials.

With this in mind it is doing a feasibility study into the local manufacture of catalytic convertors for automobile exhaust gases and other emission control applications.

The company is already holding discussions with possible international partners in such a venture.

Delta, with the import of a R [rands] 11-million, 400-ton Version slide transfer press for catalytic convertor manufacture, has indicated it will begin production soon.

A manufacturing facility is currently being set up at Delta's Markman facility to produce units initially for export; Delta intends to service local requirements as well.

Mercedes Benz is already involved in the catalytic convertor manufacturing industry. As with the other firms, all the catalytic convertors it manufactures will be exported.

Autocat in Transkei, one of the first companies to begin canning the autocatalysts supplied by Algorax and Johnson Matthey is still going strong and intends to produce 75,000 units by the end of this year.

#### **\*New Carbon Dioxide Plant Being Constructed**

91AF0726F Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS  
in English 25-31 Jan 91 pp 1-2

[Text] A new carbon dioxide plant, currently under construction in Newcastle, is believed to be the largest such plant owned and operated by a South African gas company.

Air Products' new plant is adjacent to the company's existing tonnage oxygen plants and will be on stream by October 1991.

The firm will supply Iscor with carbon dioxide for manufacturing high quality steels and for filling fire extinguishers.

A substantial proportion of the plant's output will also be made available to other South African carbon dioxide users in the beverage, foundry, mining and water treatment industries.

Because the plant will be able to use multiple source gases and because it has been designed to operate continuously, a reliable and steady supply of CO<sub>2</sub> is possible.

#### **\*Genmin To Spend Millions on Four Gold Mines**

91AF0726D Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS  
in English 25 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Elena Kyriacou]

[Text] Despite the erratic gold price, Genmin's Gengold division is set to spend nearly R [rands] 154-million on just four of its gold mines this year.

R89,5-million has been earmarked for Winkelhaak, R38,5-million for Kinross, R21,4-million for Unisel and R4,2-million for Leslie.

These figures were made available in annual reports for the year ended September 30, 1990.

At Winkelhaak, the R89,5-million capital expenditure figure has been broken down as follows: R54-million has been set aside for the No 6 main shaft which, according to the annual report, was due for commissioning at the end of last year.

Development to reef is scheduled to commence this month with reef production expected in July.

R16,5-million will be spent on the No 6 sub-vertical shaft where development of the hoist rooms and headgear is to commence this month.

R300,000 has been set aside for the filter building (reduction works) while R12,7-million will be used on the No 2A sub-vertical shaft where according to the annual report, development on 20 level for the headgear and hoist rooms has commenced.

R600,000 will be spent on stage two of the No 5A incline shaft where installations of both the Fulton hoist and chair lift will be completed in March.

R400,000 will be spent on two winder drums at the No 5 shaft while R700,000 will be used at the No 2 shaft surge dam.

Of the R38,5-million allocated to Kinross, R700,00 will be used for phase I of No 1 decline, while R5,6-million will be spent on phase II of No 1 decline.

According to the annual report, planning for the second phase of the project is well advanced and includes extending the decline to below 17 level, station cutting and the establishment of a conveyor way to above 14 level.

Phase I of No 2 decline will utilize R4,3-million; stooping is planned to commence by March.



Planning of phase II, for which R1,7-million on the sub-inclined shaft; R200,000 on exploration at Adamsons Vley; R2,2-million on 2 level return airway; R1,9-million on Tarka prospecting - 4, 6 and 8 levels; R4-million on 3 level development and R400,000 on surface exploration boreholes at Adamsons Vley.

Leslie's R4,2-million capex programme has been broken down as follows: R2,1-million on phase I and phase II of the northern block development; R200,000 on the upgrading of accommodation; R500,000 on self-contained self-rescuers and R900,000 on booster fans.

#### **\*Coal Waste Recovery Plant Commissioned**

91AF0726B Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK  
in English 8 Feb 91 pp 1-2

[Text] FFS Refiners has commissioned a R [rands] 4-million plant to make pitch bound bituminous coal briquettes at Sasol's waste dam site in Secunda.

The plant exploits two waste materials: fine coal and pitch.

The coal is dredged from the extensive dams of waste coal at Sasol Secunda and pumped to the beneficiation plant.

There the slurry is first hydrocycloned to reduce the superfines content and to thicken it for passing through the gravity separators to reduce the ash content.

The water is then mechanically removed, producing washed fine coal of 16% moisture content and ash of as low as 14.5%. This provides the first usable product for brick making, furnace firing and as a feed for pulverized fuel.

The next stage in the process is a flash drier to provide dry material with which to feed the briquetting plant. Here the pitch is injected in liquid form and mixed in a high speed high shear mixer before being fed to a roll press.

The briquettes are suitable as a replacement for pea coal and small nut. They are aimed at the industrial market for use on chain grates and under feed stokers.

The cost of production is said to be less than the cost of mining coal. The major limitation in the use of this fine coal is the cost and availability of suitable binders.

Don Hunter, FFS Refiners general manager, said: "Far more needs to be done to recover waste material, such as duff coal, which is currently being dumped."

He quoted the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs' claim that every year 44 million t of duff coal was thrown onto waste dumps, of which an estimated 36 million t was usable.

Said Hunter, "We would like to see more interest being taken in using waste products."

He disagreed with the suggestion that the problem of township pollution could be solved by the development of a smokeless fuel, such as the one being considered by Prof David Horsfall of Wits University (ENGINEERING WEEK, November 23).

Horsfall is hoping to clear air pollution by developing a cheap smokeless coal for use in townships.

Hunter said the notion that the township pollution problem could be solved in this fashion is exceedingly unlikely.

He claimed duff coal had very little value (between R15 and R25/t). However as soon as it was reformed into pellets or briquettes, it regained its original value-between R85 and 100/t.

Since township blacks used low grade bituminous coal which sold for between R30 and R36/t they would not buy smokeless fuel which sold for three times that, he concluded.

Horsfall responded to this by saying, "My only comment is that he is entitled to his opinion."

## Angola

### \*Council of Ministers Approves New Measures

91AF0712B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 3 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] On Friday the Council of Ministers approved the strategy to back national private entrepreneurs, as well as certain legal documents related to the restructuring of enterprises and concerning the creation of the Agricultural-Livestock Credit Fund (CAP). It also approved three packages of bills associated with labor and social security.

This strategy affects the banking, business management, transportation, agriculture, fishing, and trade of national entrepreneurs. These measures are the result of the meeting held last November between Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and a group of national entrepreneurs. On that occasion it was concluded that this class of Angolan society was ready to respond to the challenge presented by the government, provided that certain factors imposing conditions on its activity were eliminated.

At this second special meeting of the Council of Ministers, directed by the planning minister, Dr. Franca Van-Dunem, representing the head of government, a resolution was passed whereby the state must give priority to interested economic agents with a proven technical capacity and suitability for engaging in economic activities.

The document stipulates that the agents carrying out their activities in the interior provinces and war-stricken areas, or those in a serious state of underdevelopment, must be guaranteed the tax and credit relief.

To implement the programs for national business activity operations, the Commercial and Industrial Bank and the Agricultural-Livestock and Fishing Credit Fund must be created. Their respective purposes will be to stimulate economic development in the industrial, commercial, and associated areas, through loans and services rendered, and the financing of agricultural-livestock and fishing activity.

The minister of information, Boaventura Cardoso, who conveyed the results of the meeting to the press, noted that at it the decision was made that the study for the initiation of the National Institute To Support Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises is to be completed urgently.

In the context of these measures, the Council of Ministers also approved the statutes of the Agricultural-Livestock Credit Fund, the fundamental objectives of which will be to contribute financially to the development and improvement of conditions in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, fishing, and coffee growing. The CAP's main resources will be made up of budget funds, foreign loans, and donations.

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers decided to submit for an assessment by the People's Assembly a bill authorizing the conversion of State Economic Units (UEE) into Commercial Companies, as part of the restructuring process. Also in this regard, decrees were approved relating to the system for the transfer of ownership of the medium and large-sized UEE, on the one hand, and of those with small-scale economic activity, on the other.

The main objectives of the restructuring process are to allow for increased efficiency and productivity in economic activities, to promote the gearing of the state enterprise sector's dimensions to the respective management capacity, to reinforce the national entrepreneurial capacity, to preserve competition, to distribute the capital of enterprises to be transferred insofar as possible, to lend visibility to the process, to make the criteria and methods used uniform, and to hasten the process involving small-scale economic activity with a view toward rapid implementation and completion of the respective documentation.

At this same session, the Council of Ministers was apprised of the executive decrees on the establishment of general rules to govern competitive bidding for the awarding of priorities to be considered in the transfer of ownership or the operation of small-scale economic activity.

Another decree concerns regulations on methods and criteria to be used in evaluating large, medium, and small-sized state enterprises, with a view toward their respective transfers, in connection with the restructuring process.

Still another decree is associated with the implementation of the process for transfer of public and limited bidding, and direct settlement.

Meanwhile, another executive decree from the finance minister, the content of which was also reported to the Council of Ministers, creates conditions for the implementation of the restructuring process in the area of state enterprises and small-scale economic activity. It stipulates for those wherein it is impossible to ascertain the exact volume of liabilities a minimum period of 30 days, and a maximum of 60, for all of the enterprise's creditors to appear to reclaim their loans.

Also approved were three packages of bills in the labor and social security area. Noteworthy among them is the one adopting the first national social security system, to cover nearly 700,000 state workers.

These legal documents are divided into three groups. The first deals with public bidding, the juridical relationship in public employment, the disciplinary system for civil servants and administrative agents, and the general career system.

The second group is associated with the social security financing fund and approval of the Organic Statute of the National Institute of Social Security, as well as a



series of decrees on retirement pensions for old age, survivors, death, and funeral subsidies. Also included are decrees on the bases for tax levies, tax rates, and the method for enrolling employers and workers.

Finally, the third group of legal documents includes the decree on the operational schedule for enterprises and agencies, and the decree stipulating a 5-day work week, with a total of 44 hours per week, for central and local state administrative organizations. The exception to this, of course, is services which, by their nature, must operate on Saturdays and Sundays. This group of legal documents also includes a decree on penalties and violations of labor legislation.

These bills that have been approved still require ratification by the People's Assembly.

#### **\*Northern Front Commander Addresses Troops**

91AF0643A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The commander of the northern front, Major General Roberto Leal "Ngongo," recently stated in the City of Negage that the fact that the next goal is to achieve peace, economic restructuring, and multiparty democracy should in no way be a reason for reducing our combat power.

This high army official, who was speaking at a meeting with the combatants of various branches of the armed forces who are stationed there, added that the very delicate moment that the country is experiencing demands of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] a heightened sense of duty and the rigorous fulfillment of their duty.

"Ngongo" once again accused the republic of Zaire of continuing incessantly to violate Angola's air space and of providing facilities with regard to the infiltration of mercenaries of several nationalities into the Kamina base.

"UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] does not have the capability to defeat us or to take power by force of arms," the major-general would go on to say, pointing out that FAPLA has at its disposal the necessary means to face up to the rebels' armed incursions.

With regard to last year, "Ngongo" said that the plans and programs of combat, operative, and political preparation at the level of the northern front (Uije, Malanje, and Zaire) have not been fulfilled.

"The main activities that had been planned at the level of the staff at the front, military zones, and sectors have been fulfilled by 30 percent," explained the commander of the northern front.

He took advantage of this opportunity to reveal that this negative picture of results of combat, operative and

political preparation at the front clearly shows how much each combatant has striven to fulfill his obligations at all levels.

Major General "Ngongo" congratulated the combatants of the Soyo military sector who belong to the 39th Brigade, who have fulfilled a very important mission—the defense of the Quenguela petroleum field, when they rebuffed an enemy attack which was trying to destroy this economic objective.

#### **\*National Treasury Fund Created 2 Feb**

91AF0712C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 3 Feb 91 p 3

[Text] A joint order from the finance minister and the governor of the National Bank of Angola made public yesterday in Luanda created the National Treasury Fund. The latter combines the National Treasury Account with the Managing Units' Sub-Accounts, the sum of their balances comprising the National Treasury Resources.

With this regulatory action, the conditions have been created making it possible for all the state's revenues and outlays executed by agencies and entities to be negotiated directly in the National Treasury Fund, thus guaranteeing the universal nature of the General State Budget.

The publication of this legal instrument is also aimed at disciplining and controlling public expenditures, subordinating the execution of outlays to the National Treasury's real financial assets and, simultaneously, establishing a fitting educational process for the management of public resources.

The National Treasury Fund combines the Treasury Account with the Revenue and Outlays Sub-Accounts, whereas the National Treasury Account will centralize the total state revenues and extra-budgetary financial resources.

The revenue sub-accounts held by the provincial finance delegations will be credited with the amounts from the state revenue collection, in transit, to the National Treasury Account, as the joint order indicates.

The Management Units Sub-Accounts consist of outlays, and will be allocated exclusively from the National Treasury account. There are two types, namely, a specific sub-account for expenditures in national currency, and another for expenditures in foreign currencies.

For purposes of the joint executive decree in question, National Treasury Financial Resources are interpreted as each and every financial resource of the state or under its responsibility, of either a budgetary or an extra-budgetary nature.

Nevertheless, the turnover of National Treasury Financial Resources will take place through banking facilities,

strictly abiding by the principle of fund unity and the financial programming that has been approved.

The order indicates that receipts of National Treasury Financial Resources will be made through the revenue collection document, which will be used for state revenues, and the receipt form, which will be used for financial resources of an extra-budgetary nature or under the state's responsibility.

#### **\*Trade Ministry Debates Sector Reforms**

91AF0722C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 29 Jan 91 p 2

[Text] The first National Conference on Decentralization of the Licensing of Foreign Transactions and Application of the New Trade Policy—which was held for two days at the offices of FICOM [expansion not given] in Luanda—concluded with the adoption of important measures that will enable this sector to make a greater contribution to the implementation of the Government Action Program [PAG].

In two days of work the delegates, trade managers, and personnel from the Ministry of Trade discussed matters pertaining to an analysis of the current situation in the areas of trade, supplies, and commercial services. Those present also informed themselves concerning commercial activity in the current year and received information concerning the plan for trade, supplies, and commercial services, among other matters.

In his presentation, Minister of Trade Ambrosio Silvestre reminded those attending the conference of the duties that are incumbent on them. He emphasized that our task is not easy, especially in this phase of transition from a centralized economy to a market economy.

"The diagnosis that has been made of our economic, financial, and social situation," the minister of trade said, "leads to the conclusion that the methods used in the management of our trade were also among those factors that blocked the nation's social and economic development. The strongly centralized character of our economic activity likewise played a role in blocking development. That is what we are attempting to change," he said.

According to this government official, state participation in retail commerce must be ended, in compliance with the Governmental Action Program.

The minister of trade explained to those present the tasks confronting the sector. He declared that the Governmental Action Program functions as one whole, and said that if commerce does not keep pace we may run the risk of causing the failure of the program, the first step in the implementation of which was the exchange of the currency. Measures are being prepared—and will be made public shortly—to provide for additional actions that will subsequently enable this program to continue on course.

He emphasized that approximately 90 percent of the trade activity involves imports, and stated that one of the goals of the PAG is to reverse this situation by means of an infusion of domestic products.

The minister of trade also emphasized the importance of providing the support that should be accorded domestic producers to encourage them to pursue their activities, and in this connection stated that we must organize our commercial system. On the other hand, he emphasized the important contribution that the existing associations have made to the solution of some of the concerns of his ministry.

It should be noted that approximately 70 persons took part in the conference, and that they came from every province except Lunda-Norte.

#### **\*Huambo Commissar on Economic Situation**

91AF0643C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Julio Gomes: "Selfishness Must Be Combated"]

[Text] The provincial commissar of Huambo, Lieutenant Colonel Osvaldo de Jesus Serra Van-Dunem, said recently that there still persists a certain selfishness on the part of some officials in the province's commercial activity.

Serra Van-Dunem argued that there are appropriate principles of distribution that must be observed in order for there to be a reasonable satisfaction of the people's needs. For this reason, it is necessary to engage in energetic combat against certain procedures that only make the better supply of food and industrial goods more difficult.

However, speaking on the occasion of the end of the year, he said that, in spite of the different factors of economic strangulation, 1990 can be considered a positive year. Even though significant advances in the various areas of socioeconomic life may not have been achieved, the Province of Huambo experienced a privileged situation, since it has been possible to apply an inherent methodology to the improvement of economic and defense structures.

The provincial commissar, who did not explicitly spell out which areas had made progress throughout the year, pointed to some organizational aspects whose appearance may provide qualitative changes in the lives of the citizens.

In fact, the poor capability to transport raw materials as well as basic necessities was negatively reflected in the production figures for the industrial sector and in supplying food to the people of this province.

This situation, in conjunction with the intensification of the acts of sabotage of UNITA [National Union for the

Total Independence of Angola] terrorists, has caused a financial decrease on the order of 904 million new kwanzas.

Analyzing the effects of the drought that has scourged this region, he stressed that, thanks to aid from humanitarian organizations along with the efforts of the local government, it has been possible to alleviate the famine for hundreds of people.

"Being one of the urgent resources to alleviate the effects of the drought, humanitarian aid from any organization will be welcome," he said.

#### **\*Benguela Commissariat Economic Communique**

91AF0643D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] A communique distributed in this city [Benguela] reveals that the provincial commissariat of Benguela has conducted a revision of the current status of the local firms that produce foodstuffs and their prospects.

That executive organization of state authority in the province, which was meeting on that day in its first ordinary session of the year, analyzed the activities that are directed toward the materialization of the year of the Government Action Program in various fields.

The communique points out that particular attention was devoted to the acquisition and distribution of financial resources in foreign and national currencies, and to stimulating the production of goods which are indispensable to the life of the people, namely, food, clothing, and shoes.

In this way, the bill to share the regional ceiling and the support ceiling for small economic activity was approved, as well as the process of restructuring the fishing sector based on the limited public competition that had been opened up.

According to the communique, the current sales prices of meat will be studied in depth in order to change them, as well as the fact that systematic recourse to the furnishing of essential goods for the purpose of attracting funds will come to an end.

The provincial government, which had led an inspection of the factories of fermented and alcoholic beverages and soft drinks in the City of Lobito confirmed the fact that they are experiencing a bad sanitary situation, for which reason it recommended the adoption of measures whose aim it will be to overcome the problems encountered in those producers.

The communique says that the provincial commissariat laid out guidelines pertaining to public sanitation, dredging the Cavaco, Coporolo, Chongoroi, Catumbela, and Coringe Rivers, the evacuation of the people who do not belong to the agricultural areas of the Cavaco Valley, and juvenile delinquency.

In this meeting, which was chaired by the provincial commissar of Benguela, Paulo Jorge, it was likewise recommended that the Land Rovers which were distributed last November should be duly registered and quickly put into circulation in order to serve as taxis in the municipalities of Benguela and Lobito.

#### **\*'Economic Crimes' Increasing in Kwanza-Norte**

91AF0643E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 16 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by Isidoro Natalicio: "Economic Crimes On the Agenda"]

[Text] The Province of Kwanza-Norte has lately been the scene of a number of crimes of an economic nature, some of which, due to their magnitude, have captured the attention of the local population as well as people beyond the area. For this reason, these people are anxiously awaiting the outcome of these matters.

However, the judicial handling of such matters on the part of the organizations set up for that purpose have not lived up to expectations, given the obvious slowness, even in those cases that are apparently amenable to a brief and expeditious investigation, which, keeping in mind the long time that they have been dragging on, may break wide open with the first sources of proof. Furthermore, public opinion admits that such a delay may be due to the possible connivance of some local leaders who, if they were to be exposed, would give rise to a scandal of unprecedented sociopolitical scope.

In the memory of the long-suffering people of the province is engraved the timely denunciation of some improper acts such as the "Fatima case," headed by Alberto de Fatima Sampaio, the former provincial delegate from the Ministry of Commerce, who is accused of transporting three tons of commercial coffee to one of the country's ports, possibly for commercial purposes abroad. If each 60-kilo sack of coffee were sold for \$55, such an amount would have netted him at least \$3,000.

On the same occasion, in 1988, he was further accused of embezzling tons of diverse merchandise intended for the co-ops, as well as six million kwanzas for the creation of an supposed beer agency in Kambambe.

The "CVA case": In 1987, the embezzlement of 56 bundles of used clothing out of a total of nearly 2,000 different pieces was confirmed, as well as two boxes of shoes (about 100 pairs) from the local delegation of the CVA (Red Cross of Angola) which were intended for people who have lost their property, their homes, or have been displaced from the region. Nearly 330 million kwanzas are supposed to have been collected on the black market since at that time one bundle was worth 600,000 kwanzas. The delegate from the branch, Abilio Manuel, is being held as an accomplice in addition to standing accused of illegal use of large sums of money from the sector.



The "Kikulungo case": This case was headlined last year by the first secretary of the Party and municipal commissar of Kikulungo, Antonio Aguiar, who was accused of embezzling and storing merchandise that was intended for the people of the region in an illegal place.

The "Manauto-60 case": This case has three facets, the first consisting of the embezzlement of a vast amount of accessories for vehicles of the makes Roubour, IFA, Volvo, and Nissan, among others, involving the amount of 7,511,000 kwanzas.

The second facet of the case consisted of the embezzlement of tires in quantities that were not indicated, and the third facet also dealt with tires with their respective inner tubes in the number of 122 units, which were presumably traded on the black markets of Luanda at that time (1989) at 100,000 former kwanzas each.

Finally, there is the widely-discussed "Dondo case," in which members of the Executive Commission of the Municipal Committee of the Kambambe Party are implicated. They stand accused of embezzling more than 2,000 cases of beer that were intended for the usual consumption of the people, also in 1989.

According to the accusers, possibly the people of Dondo, the above-mentioned beer was diverted in order to be exchanged for VCR's for personal use.

The tide of facts illustrates that perhaps such questions are badly phrased. When all is said and done, where are the "brakes" for the progressive course of these cases? With regard to this investigation, here is how some high local officials from the judicial sector reacted to our question:

According to Rodrigues Coelho, the provincial director of the Criminal Investigation Police: "I think that the police have already sent some cases on to the court. The 'Dondo case' is not our responsibility; it lies with State Security or with the Military Attorney General's office. With regard to the 'Kikulungo case,' a large number of the accusations are not true.... We have concluded that, insofar as crime goes, there is nothing to it, and the case is closed."

As for the "Manauto-60 case," he stated that "we have already sent it on to the Prosecuting Police Department to be solved, and it is possibly already in the courts. Also, a large number of these cases have been given amnesty under the protection of the above-mentioned law. The 'Fatima case' and the 'CVA case' have been dealt with in Luanda, the localities in which the respective crimes were committed."

Almerindo de Almeida, the provincial director of the Prosecuting Police Department, said: "We have a series of causes that are leading to delays in bringing these trials to court, namely, the lack of transportation and the locating of the people involved in the trial, due to the fact that they reside outside that district. With regard to the

cases, the 'CVA case' has been tried in Luanda, the locale in which the incident occurred."

"With regard to the 'Fatima case,' that trial was held here. It has moved very slowly because it was under criminal investigation. After the above-mentioned trial was sent to us, we sent it on to Luanda, where the case had also been reported, and where there was already a more advanced case file. The case is far advanced. Furthermore, the defendants are currently out on bail, but I think that they have not yet been tried."

According to him, with regard to the "Manauto-60 case," there have been guarantees from the delegate from the Ministry of Transportation in helping us out with vehicles to be used in locating the defendants, in spite of the fact that rumor says that one of them has not been arrested. In this trial, members of the general management of Abamat are implicated, and there are also indications that local officials from the Ministry of Transportation may be implicated.

The "Kikulungo case" is being handled by Criminal Investigation. They sent a case file down to us that did not contain the necessary evidence. The delays in many of these cases are being attributed to the local structure of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, which does not draw up the indictments in a timely manner. Furthermore, in the 10th session of the Provincial People's Assembly, we proved that," concluded Almerindo de Almeida.

Finally, Joao Jose Antonio, the attorney general of the Republic at the level of the municipality of Kazengo (Ndalatando), said that in the organization that he heads, there is no criminal trial with regard to CVA, but last November, the attorney general's office received information coming from that institution claiming that it was not the perpetrator of the embezzlement in question, contrary to what the provincial authorities think, but rather the truck driver who picked up the merchandise from the warehouses in Luanda. The "Kikulungo case" is under the jurisdiction of the Prosecuting Police Department," he pointed out.

With regard to the "Manauto-60 case," he stressed that at the provincial level, the transportation sector is the one that is having the greatest problem with embezzlement and the illegal use of patrimony. "We have a trial in which the perpetrator is the provincial delegate himself, Pascoal Van-Dunem, and it is possible that in the course of the first four months of the current year, he will find himself sitting at the defendant's table. We do not have any details concerning the Fatima case," he concluded.

However, it has been learned that there are cases which, due to their degree of complexity, are being dealt with at the level of other judicial organizations, namely, State Security, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Military Tribunal. The "Dondo case" fits into that mold. For example, an official from Minse [Ministry of State Security] who has become well known in the case said

that there are indications that the crime did occur. Furthermore, the only obstacle in the development of the above-mentioned matter is the delay in withdrawing the respective immunities which had already been proposed a long time ago to the central structures of the Party.

As a result of all this, the facts are undeniable and it becomes imperative to resolve these cases so that moral damage to the imprudent can be avoided and so that sentences can be handed down to the transgressors in accordance with the severity of their acts and without regard to the public positions that each of them held.

#### **\*Cabinda Electric Power Network Improving**

91AF0643F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 16 Jan 91 p 3

[Excerpts] In an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Abraao Sumbo Sebastiao, the administrative director of the National Electrical Construction Company (Encel) in Cabinda, said that, in the near future, Encel expects to increase its activity constructing and setting up electrical networks at the provincial level if it can get a reliable supply of materials.

According to this official, the unreliability of the transportation of electrical material from Luanda to Cabinda has been forcing company officials to go back to importing them directly based on a ceiling approved by the local government and the national board of directors of Encel, with the result that three low-tension transformers from Portugal have already arrived in Cabinda.

Created the year before last in this province, Encel's principal projects in its portfolio are the construction of energy transmission lines from Malongo to Sassa-Zau, from Cabassango to Subantando, and from Cabinda to Yema, as well as the completion of the project to replace the cables on the first Malongo-to-Cabinda transmission line which was started at the beginning of last year, and the topographical survey for the second Malongo-to-Cabinda line.

Under the direction of the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, the National Electrical Construction Company was mainly responsible in 1989 for setting up a rural transformer post in the residential area of the commune of Malembo, in the municipality of Cabinda.

#### **\*Panguila Bridge Reconstruction Under Way**

91AF0643G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 16 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] Reconstruction work on the Panguila bridge, which was partially destroyed in an attack perpetrated by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] last 28 November, is moving forward at a good pace, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned on site. Because of the pace of the construction work, however, it is assumed that the reopening of the bridge will take place during the first four months of the current year. The technical team refused to furnish ANGOP with any

details concerning the progress of the work or the amount of money needed to rebuild the bridge. The bridge is located 13 km from the municipality of Cac-uaco (in the province of Luanda), and the National Bridge Company (ENP) is in charge of the reconstruction work. It should be remembered that since it was destroyed, access between the provinces of Luanda and Bengo has been maintained across an alternate bridge.

#### **\*Minister Van Dunem Praises Red Cross Work**

91AF0722B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 29 Jan 91 p 2

[Text] In Luanda, Angolan Minister of Planning Fernando Franca Van Dunem expressed the gratitude of his government for the long and fruitful activity and cooperation of the International Red Cross Committee (CICV) in Angola.

Franca Van Dunem—who is also coordinator for emergency aid in Angola—made his comments during the meeting with Pierre Gassmann, the CICV's delegate-general for Africa.

He emphasized that the Angolan Government is concerned about the fate of its fellow countrymen who have been affected by the war and the drought.

He called for the emergency humanitarian aid to be administered for the benefit of all Angolans, regardless of the region where they currently reside in the national territory.

The minister of planning gave assurances that his government will speedily implement its findings and that he would give consideration to the CICV's programs, in view of Angola's long and positive experience with the work of the Red Cross.

The CICV delegation manifested concern about the current inability to carry out activities designed to bring aid to the population affected by the natural disasters and the war, especially in the provinces of Bie, Huambo, Kuando Kubango, and Benguela.

The members of the delegation expressed the intention of their organization to continue these activities, and reasserted their total independence from any other program of emergency aid.

The CICV delegates noted with satisfaction that the Angolan Government had assigned priority to the emergency aid program. They expressed the hope that the approximately 300 foreign and Angolan workers associated with their organization could resume all their activities on an emergency basis.

Since September 1990 the CICV has distributed more than 1,000 metric tons of food, and 500 metric tons of seed, in the municipalities of Huambo Province and elsewhere in southwest Angola.

The CICV also has more than 5,000 metric tons of food stored in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, and Benguela, and 400 metric tons of food and seed in Kuando Kubango.

**\*Health Situation in Negage 'Catastrophic'**

91AF0643B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 3

[Article by David Filipe: "Health Is a Catastrophe"]

[Text] The Negage sanitary system is not meeting the needs of the whole population in general and of each citizen in particular.

Last year, the government of the municipality, worried about the people's health, decided to give priority to the construction of first-aid stations in the two communes of Quisque and Dimuna.

In the period in question, two health centers were built, as well as 15 first-aid stations which lack medication, health promoters, and metal sheets for roofing.

During the time that we remained in Negage, we visited the municipal hospital. The first section was the emergency room, where service is rendered night and day by nurses who have many years of experience.

The number of doctors (three) is not sufficient to attend to the nearly 300 persons who come to the hospital every week. The in-patients are poorly fed, and furthermore there is no adequate food for the patients.

It is sad to note that the beds do not have any covers or sheets, and the few that they have are torn.

A general analysis allows us to understand that the Ministry of Commerce in the province of Uije is responsible for the suffering that is occurring in the province's hospitals. Some officials of this food branch are worried about channeling the products to the black market.

A source at the Negage Municipal Health Delegation told us that a requisition to attend to the hospital's logistics is "downgraded" by the Ministry of Commerce. The source stressed that with this type of operation, the mortality rate in the province is going to increase considerably.

From the nutritional point of view, the elements furnished by the chief nurse make it evident that, in a general way, food in Negage is short on calories, iron, and calcium.

We also learned that the diseases that are the most predominant are malaria, anemia, and infectious, parasitic, and respiratory diseases.

Mortality is due especially to these diseases of the digestive tract (especially infant diarrhea) and other poorly-defined causes.

**\*Prison Services Hold Consultative Conference**

**\*Provincial Representation**

91AF0720A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 30 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The recovery, reeducation, and social rehabilitation of individuals deprived of liberty for having broken our society's rules of conduct on a certain occasion, and for the most varied reasons, are among the topics to be given special attention at the 13th Expanded Consultative Conference on Prison Services. It was opened yesterday at the Athletic Club in Luanda by the national director of prison services, Antonio Aguiar.

The participants in the meeting, which drew 37 delegates from the country's various provinces (out of the 40 originally planned), are discussing the implementation of the decisions from the previous meeting. They are also studying the resizing and strategy of the National Directorate of Prison Services [DNSP], in view of the government's new policy, as well as the status of cadres. In addition, they are analyzing the escapes made from the country's prison units.

The presentation of the model plan (a proposal for conditional release), the discussion, amendment, and approval of the annual report, and the analysis of the structure and organic regulations of the DNSP are other matters scheduled for the order of business at the meeting. It is being held based on the slogan, "For an increasingly organized, dynamic, and active prison system, let us hold the DNSP's 13th Consultative Conference."

During the course of his remarks, Antonio Aguiar, discussing the topic of sociopolitical and economic changes in the country, noted that the analysis of work accomplished by the DNSP throughout recent years must be made objectively. The causes and factors influencing the action taken for reeducation and social rehabilitation of all individuals deprived of liberty cannot be overlooked.

On the other hand, he stressed that certain phenomena, such as the lack of motivation among cadres, in view of the insensitivity that has been shown toward the sector's problems, have created situations marked by acquiescence and a certain laissez-faire spirit. This has given rise to bribery and corruption, which have been fought insofar as possible, yet without attaining the desired results.

He declared: "At this major event, there must be serious reflection on those matters. Without it, all the initiatives for a profitable, satisfactory execution of the activities in the sector involved will be jeopardized."

The national director of prison services underscored the need for the participants to become aware that the process that is, and will be under way in the PRA will not tolerate the dialogues that we may hold here and there in idle chatter. "We must act, and what we do will have to be quite visible."



Present at the meeting, the adjournment of which is set for late tomorrow afternoon, were certain officials from the Interior Ministry and guests.

### **\*New Political Realities**

91AF0720B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 31 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] The work of the 13th Expanded Consultative Conference of the National Directorate of Prison Services, which opened last Tuesday in Luanda, continued yesterday. It dealt with the conclusions drawn from the work done by the three committees assigned to discuss and analyze the various points on the work agenda, and their presentation of the reports in a plenary session.

Thus, the annual report and that evaluating the implementation of decisions from the previous meetings, submitted by the first committee, were approved without any amendment.

The second committee was responsible for debating the new bill on organic regulations, now geared to the new sociopolitical and economic realities under way in the country, and aimed at providing the DNSP with a new strategy in its operation. A discussion of the status of cadres was also scheduled.

As for the resizing of the DNSP, considering the fact that this is a complex activity, the participants in the meeting deemed it fitting to form a committee that would submit a report within a 20-day period. The latter would cover, among other measures, those to improve prison conditions, to introduce the technical and material resources required for the exercise of the activity, and to improve the personnel's working conditions.

The second committee's spokesman, Antonio Armando, broached the possibility of implementing measures for the adoption of a legal instrument to guide the activity. A memorandum dealing primarily with the status of cadre recruitment and training, as well as their technical-occupational profile, was approved.

The uniform system proposed for conditional release, a document submitted at a plenary session by the third committee, was approved with minor amendments. That committee also discussed the decentralization of authority for awarding conditional releases and furlough passes, and the problem of escapes from the country's prison units.

The second point (decentralization of authority for awarding conditional releases and furlough passes) was also subjected to some amendments. The assembly recommended that those engaged in that activity (with offices in the country's various provinces) visit the capital to hold a seminar in the near future, to be scheduled within the next 20 days.

The assignment of technical resources, specifically, vehicles and various communications equipment, pressure

on the unit administrations to perform their tasks regularly, and an improvement in the workers' social conditions to prevent bribery were measures suggested by the delegates. They did so after having debated and analyzed in depth the policy on escapes, which have occurred in some of the country's prison units.

The closing session for the meeting is set for late this afternoon.

### **\*Corruption, Bribery Discussed**

91AF0720C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 1 Feb 91 p 2

[Text] The 13th Expanded Consultative Conference of the National Directorate of Prison Services, which opened last Tuesday, ended its work yesterday. Those participating in it concluded that the inadequate social conditions for the personnel, bribery, corruption, and the low level of stringency among the units and, primarily, on the upper and middle echelons, were the main factors underlying the escapes from prison units on the national level.

Considering the unstable living conditions prevailing among the prison population, specifically with regard to their food supply, medical care and medications, and infrastructure, the participants in the meeting recommended the adoption of measures to correct those situations effectively.

The conference observed that the presence, in prison units, of large numbers of inmates on a preventive incarceration basis has hampered the taking of action aimed at successful achievement of the inmates' reeducation and rehabilitation into society. It called for bringing this situation to the attention of the agencies administering justice.

It should be noted that 37 delegates from the country's various provinces participated in the meeting, out of the 40 originally planned. The conference was held based on the slogan, "For an increasingly organized, dynamic, and active prison system, let us hold the DNSP's 13th Consultative Conference."

During his brief closing remarks, Antonio Aguiar, national director of prison services, called upon the participants to implement all the resolutions emerging from the meeting, for the good of the society. He then reviewed a series of points inherent in the agency's activity.

### **\*Population Growth Affecting Education Sector**

#### **\*Minister Reports**

91AF0715A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 20 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] Angolan Education Minister Antonio Burity da Silva said Friday in Luanda that the study of the population "is of vital importance to any country's development plan.

The Angolan official made this affirmation at the closing ceremony of the first population and social-planning seminar which was held from 14 to 18 January in this capital.

"In the period we are now facing," said Antonio Burity, "the difficult problems being encountered by the world's population have awakened interest in demographic studies."

He asserted that the United Nations predicts that the world's population will increase from its present figure of 5.3 billion to 6.3 billion.

"With regard to Angola," he said, "the question of overpopulation does not appear to be of immediate concern, although the country is not devoid of worries concerning population problems."

He stated that Angola has a very low life expectancy (45 years) and a very high infant mortality rate, approximately 135 per 1,000, as well as a fertility rate of about 6.3 children per woman and a population growth of 2.7 percent.

The education minister asserted that this population growth in Angola will result in high costs in demographic investments, involving an expansion in public services—namely, the construction of schools for 45 percent of the population less than 15 years of age.

"As a result, education is one of the sectors whose expenditures by the government will have to be increased as a result of greater demographic growth," said the minister.

Antonio Burity asserted that, to improve the situation of Angola's educational system, his ministry has prepared studies leading to the introduction of major reforms in the prevailing educational and teaching system.

The first population and social-planning seminar, promoted by the UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) with the support of the directorate of Agostinho Neto University, was chaired by Ralph Hakert, technical adviser of UNFPA.

During the four days of the seminar, the participants received information regarding "population trends in the world, in Africa, and in Angola concerning mortality, fertility, growth, and distribution of various segments of the population.

"Analytical instruments and the basic terminology of demography, demographic components, age structure, demographic density, overall and specific rates, life tables, life expectancy, overall fertility," and other subjects were also discussed.

### \*Population Figures

91AF0715B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 30 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] More than half of the Angolan population, estimated at about 10 million inhabitants in 1990, are less than 15 years old.

This information was given during a communication on "Population Dynamics and Economic and Social Development" presented Monday at the seminar on "Training in Education on the Subject of Population for Family Life," initiated last week in Luanda.

According to this communication given by Luis Felipe Sousa Colaco, associate professor at the engineering department of Agostinho Neto University, of the 51.1 percent of the population less than 15 years of age, 22.1 percent involves children from birth to four years of age, while those in active service (15 to 59) make up 43 percent.

Persons of school age, including the third level (from five to 14 years of age), represent 29.3 percent of the country's population, in a ratio of 10 to 33 inhabitants.

"This high juvenile level of the Angolan population, and of African countries in general, is causing concern with regard to the level of dependence, and the reflections on our country's economic and social development are extremely negative," he said.

In Luis Sousa Colaco's opinion, the high birthrate occurring in African countries is exacerbating the living conditions of the people, the foreign debt, and, consequently, economic independence in general.

The country's birthrate amounts to roughly 48 per 1,000, while the mortality rate came to 21 per 1,000 in the period from 1985 to 1990; this represents a natural growth of 21 percent, a figure which the speaker considered high in relation to Angola's development level.

The population growth led to a rapid rejuvenation of the population, creating serious imbalances among the people of active age and those who were not capable of producing goods and services (the elderly and the children).

"A population increase of 1 percent requires a demographic investment of about 4 percent of the national income," to quote studies made by Carlos Rocha Dilolwa, teacher at Agostinho Neto University.

By "demographic investments" he means the combination of investments made for the education and protection of the children over the long term, such as schools, nurseries, hospitals, maternity wards, new dwellings, and others.

"Not having the capability of domestic accumulation, since the demographic investment would absorb all the

potential savings, it becomes impossible—without worsening the foreign debt—to have new productive investments which would create jobs commensurate with the requirements of the labor market.”

The population of school-age children (from five to 14 years of age) will increase from 2,153,000 in 1985 to 4,139,000 in 2005, whereas for the same period the active population will increase 73 percent, according to estimates.

#### **\*Situation of Lubango Science Institute Viewed**

91AF0722D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 29 Jan 91 p 2

[Article by Cesar Andre and Leonel Kassana: “ISCED Attempts to Surmount the Crisis”]

[Text] Lubango (Our bureau)—Pedro Peterson, director of the Higher Institute of Educational Sciences (Isced) in Lubango, told us that since its creation in 1980 the Institute has trained a total of 300 specialists in Education, Psychology, Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Chemistry, Geography, Philosophy, and Languages.

According to its director, Isced—which in the current academic year has only 43 instructors (including eight cooperation personnel) for a student body of 508—is facing enormous difficulties, principally the need for better living conditions in its residence hall, equipment for its laboratories, and greater attention to its cadres, principally in respect to systematic advanced training with participation in internship programs abroad and international conferences, because, in his own words, “education enters a new stage of development every five years.”

Enrollment has been increasing from year to year, and today the only residence hall—with 150 beds—has difficulty receiving any more students from other provinces or even from the municipalities in Huila Province.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA was able to see for itself that some classrooms have been converted into dormitories, primarily for those finalists who are most interested in concluding their respective courses and returning to their areas of origin.

Some instructors have to share the same dormitories with their students—a situation which many believe is simply unacceptable. Moreover, the meals are very poorly prepared, because the food—which is supplied by Dinaproe [National Farm and Animal Products Distribution Company], Edipesca [expansion not given], and the Ministry of Agriculture—is inadequate.

We were told by one student—who wished to remain anonymous—that as an alternative the students have been obliged to prepare their meals in their respective lodgings, whenever it is possible to “make arrangements for a stove and food.”

Despite various difficulties, Isced—which receives students from secondary institutions, teacher-training schools, and university preparatory schools—is committed to improving the quality of the instruction it provides, and in accordance with the new educational model is promoting the baccalaureate and the licentiate.

Pedro Peterson also said that off-campus instruction had to be discontinued because, he said, “we must first improve the on-campus instruction.” He added that “the shortage of transportation facilities for the distribution of supplementary printed materials both from Luanda to here (Lubango) and to other localities rendered off-campus instruction futile.”

“In order to obtain more authoritative teaching at the practical level by training—in effect—a work force skilled in the educational sciences,” Peterson said, “we are implementing a policy of competitive and selective instruction and thereby ensuring the creation of conditions that favor an increase in quality.”

Without going into detail, the Isced director explained that the institution he heads is seriously committed to becoming more receptive to the innovations and creativity of the faculty and student body, with a view to implementing the nation’s policy on education and research.

He said, however, that the Isced has a package of measures that among other things provides for enlarging its existing classrooms and constructing new ones, with funding from UNESCO and the African Development Bank.

When asked about support for the Isced from the provincial governmental organs, Pedro Peterson indicated that it was virtually nil. “We have to cope with a complete insensitivity on the part of governmental organizations that ought to be supporting us,” he declared. “Sometimes I lose more time running after the other government agencies than I spend on the activities of the Institute.”

#### **A Legendary Institution**

The present-day Isced is an institution inherited from the former School of Letters, which was abolished in 1979 by decision of the First Congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. It today has a number of branches throughout the country.

At the time of its creation in 1980, Isced had only 17 instructors (three of whom were Angolan nationals) for a total of 145 students, and a poorly differentiated service staff that included only three mid-level technicians.

At that time, a number of changes were made in the structure of the institution as well as in the curricula and course content that were the result of limited experience in the areas of organization and the educational sciences,



while at the same time a process of total subordination to foreign cooperation was taking place (with some exceptions, of course).

Ten years later Isced quantitatively increased its domestic instructional staff, with a consequent reduction in foreign cooperation, while the number of students was gradually increasing. The curricula and course content became more stable, while three interprovincial centers (Luanda, Lubango, and Huambo) were created to provide for the extension of the teaching of the educational sciences.

#### What of the Future?

A report recently prepared in connection with Isced's 10th anniversary and to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA had access reveals for us a rather ambitious program for the future of the nation's only institution of higher learning in the area of education.

Basically, Isced aspires to more autonomy and better management of its material, human, and financial resources together with an increasingly perceptible difference in its institutional profile, in accordance with the new educational model that it is promoting for itself: two levels—the baccalaureate and the licentiate—as we have previously stated.

Also in the offing is an intensification of relations with similar institutions throughout the world.

The report further states that ever since its creation Isced has had "golden ages" and periods of crisis, featured by the first "science and knowledge" week (in the academic year 1981-82), immediately following which—at a time when there were only 172 students and a faculty of 13—it had to incorporate all the monitors into the teaching profession, which led to the discontinuance of certain courses.

Isced took on new life in 1984-85 with the training of its first cadres, which went on to staff the departments, sectors, and various commissions.

The report also records that a conference was held to reformulate the courses being taught at Isced, and also a national conference on Science and Education.

Scientific research, however, is not going well at Isced, and the explanation has to do with factors of an institutional nature; the lack of a coordinated structure for the institution as a whole; the training of the domestic teacher corps; the concept of the programs of study; and the methodology of education, among others.

Another obstacle to better research work is the critical lack of library facilities, up-to-date magazine files, and other sources of information.

The Isced report goes on to say that other factors making research difficult are the lack of a majority Angolan "critical mass" with postgraduate training that would be capable of stimulating and developing the departmental

research projects fully and comprehensively without reference to the brief stay of the foreign instructors at the institution.

All this would seem to explain, among other things, the serious difficulties that the students are having in the preparation, presentation, and defense of their theses for the licentiate.

The words of Pedro Peterson are illustrative. "Of the 300 students trained at Isced," he said, "only 157 defended their theses."

We also asked the Isced director to comment on the cases of "brain drain" that have occurred in a province that has great academic traditions. He replied that the phenomenon had diminished significantly. "These persons," he explained, "are gradually being placed in the jobs for which they are suited."

#### \*New Indigenous Church Awaits Recognition

91AF0712A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 19 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] Our capital has been witnessing the emergence of many churches and religious sects recently. Some have already been recognized by the Angolan Government and others have not, for various reasons. Among them is the Spiritualist Theosophical Church (ITE), which has not yet been recognized, although it has already complied with the necessary formalities.

The ITE is a nonprofit entity of a religious nature; it is apolitical, and its goal is to congregate all Christians, giving them the necessary spiritual, moral, and material assistance.

Spiritual aid is provided to all who accept it, voluntarily, through worship sessions, religious ceremonies, and Bible study groups.

The ITE, as a religious entity of national scope, with its headquarters in Luanda, intends to create branches in other cities in this country as well as abroad.

Another objective is to achieve a heightening of the religious consciousness of all believers and members, with respect for the laws and regulations in effect in the country.

The Spiritualist Theosophical Church, founded on 7 January 1976 in this city, currently has about 3,000 active members, distributed among several Angolan provinces and in other countries.

This church, which is also engaged in treating various diseases of a mental or organic type, has as a fundamental goal to implement the teachings contained in sacred (biblical) scripture. It has a favorable attitude toward all peoples of the world, to whom it can transmit spiritual, prophetic, and supernatural powers, according to the prophetess Suzeth Francisco Joao (Sujeita), the church's top-ranking authority.



In her words, the ITE is the basis of God's harmony with humans. It is a center bringing together people of all nationalities in their defense against the evil that is threatening mankind spiritually.

She added that the institution headed by her is theosophical because it is based on the religious philosophical doctrine that studies the understanding of God and his laws manifested in the universe, through the mystical revelation of the spirit, inspired by the divine wisdom.

According to this individual, spiritualism is a system based on the strong, persistent force of thought, which causes the human spirit to come in contact with God, through Christ, his son, by faith, through mental prayer: in other words, harmonization.

The prophetess Sujeita stressed: "It is from faith and the vibration of the Holy Spirit that man comes into communion with God, for what he wants to obtain or reject." She assumed the status of the church's leader after the death of its founder, Rodrigo Van-Dunem Domingos, known as the prophet Moses II, who died on 18 October 1989 in this city.

The subject of our interview claimed that the Spiritualist Theosophical Church is of Angolan origin, and came into existence "considering the different religious concepts existing in the world. One of its forms is the spiritualist source that any human being can receive or be given at birth, a source of inspiration that he can use for the good of mankind."

The spiritualist source resulting from the theosophical ideology is used by the ITE, located at No. 164 Rei Katiavala Street, to cure psychological and other diseases of which humans can be carriers.

Suzeth Joao remarked: "It is through faith and in the name of Christ that we cure the sick, cast out demons, and prevent natural disasters."

She added: "The sick person identifies himself, reporting what he feels, and the classifier organizes the process to be studied by the clairvoyant. The latter, in his concentration, receives the revelation, through the Holy Spirit, of the true cause of the concerns afflicting the patient."

She noted that, if the patient's symptomatology is of a mental type, he is treated by the divine spiritual force, remaining entirely in the care of the church. However, if the case is merely organic, a combination of medicinal plants or certain types of food is found, in the necessary amounts for the sick person's recovery. If the patient needs medical care, the clairvoyant advises his relatives to take him to the health center or to the hospital's emergency outpatient clinic.

According to the prophetess Sujeita, since its founding in 1976 the Spiritualist Theosophical Church has been visited by nearly 3 million patients, many of whom eventually became members voluntarily.

#### **From Patients to Members**

An ex-patient who, having been treated through the force of prayer, decides to join the church voluntarily, with the mission of taking care of those suffering, is considered a member of the Spiritualist Theosophical Church.

Before this, however, the Holy Spirit is transmitted to the candidate for membership at an investiture ceremony. At that point, he receives divine powers that will enable him to cure diseases, through the use of his supernatural gifts.

The investiture is a solemn ceremony symbolizing the descent of the divine Holy Spirit on those becoming members. After this event, the prophetess explained, "The members feel inundated with its light, through the power of which evil and foul spirits are expelled."

After the investiture, the members start assuming as their main task the fulfillment of the words of Christ the Lord, through sacred scripture. Their slogan is to preach the gospel of God, to cure the sick, and to work for the salvation of souls.

According to the ITE's principles, the theosophist, when faced with a patient, must take all precautions, advising him, enlightening him, assisting him in all the necessary respects, and accompanying him home or to the hospital, if need be.

The ITE member must not deny aid to a sick person whenever it is requested. According to the prophetess Sujeita, a simple prayer can cure the patient, provided that it is directed scientifically toward the sick person's condition.

In a poll taken by our reporting staff among some members, they were unanimous in claiming that the fact of having been cured of the illnesses afflicting them had some influence on their decision to become theosophist converts.

#### **The Facilities Are Meager**

The ITE head expressed regret at the fact that the facilities are too small to house the large number of sick people arriving there every weekday from 0800 to 1500 hours, as well as the throngs of members who come there on Sundays to attend worship services.

She added that the church plans to shelter orphaned and abandoned children, but that, for lack of suitable facilities, that ambition has not yet proven possible to fulfill. For this reason also, it is unable to start taking in patients requiring intensive care for confinement.

#### **Symbols and Emblems**

The ITE emblem is the celestial flag with the seven colors of the rainbow, representing God's harmony with humans; as well as seven oil lamps, representing the seven spirits of God.

## Mauritius

### \*L'Estrac Clarifies Policy Toward South Africa

91AF0688A Port Louis WEEK-END in French 3 Feb 91  
p 40

[Unattributed article; text of comments by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Claude de L'Estrac; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] "As it is shaping up, the new South Africa will soon be an inevitable partner of Mauritius," Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Claude de L'Estrac said yesterday in commenting on a speech given by South African President Frederik de Klerk at the opening of the session of Parliament. The minister recalled that the government has developed a policy of what it calls "'cautious, gradual encouragement' toward the South African regime. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the soundness of this doctrine." Mr. de L'Estrac also noted that certain obstacles remain. The full text of the minister's statement to WEEK-END is printed below.

"I am highly impressed by the tenor of President de Klerk's historic speech—first of all, obviously, by the categorical announcement of the upcoming repeal of laws that are rightly considered the legal pillars of the *apartheid* system: the *Lands Acts* of 1913 and 1936 and the *Group Areas Act* of 1966, as well as the *Development of Black Communities* of 1984. Moreover, the South African president also announced the repeal of the *Population Registration Act*, a step he had long opposed. During the parliamentary session that opened Friday, the laws that have constituted the basis of the inhumane system of *apartheid* will disappear.

"However, I was also struck by the vision of South African that President de Klerk described. Not only did he announce the dismantling of *apartheid*, but he also proposed a reform plan that is aimed at instituting true democracy founded on a *bill of rights*, administrative reform in the direction of decentralizing power, administration of justice based on an independent judiciary, a liberal economic system, and an acknowledgement of the multicultural nature of South African society. That South Africa will deserve a place of choice in the concert of nations.

"However, there are still obstacles to the implementation of this ambitious program. Although the South African president accepted the principle of a multipartite conference as a first step possibly leading to the adoption of a new constitution, he rejected an essential demand of the African National Congress: election of a constituent assembly to adopt a new constitution. This issue, this difference, will dominate the debate in South Africa in the coming months. However, we can already consider that President de Klerk has provided some answer to the question that we have been asking of whether the reform process instituted a year ago is irreversible. It will be

harder and harder to question the good faith and resolve of the South African president.

As Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth has recently reminded us, Mauritius has backed the positive steps taken by the South African Government. We have developed a policy of what we call 'cautious, gradual encouragement' toward the South African regime. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the soundness of this doctrine. As it is shaping up, the new South Africa will soon be an inevitable partner of Mauritius."

### \*PT Member Speaks Out on Diego Garcia Position

91AF0731B Port Louis WEEK-END in French  
10 Feb 91 p 35

[Text of communique by James Burty David, member of the Mauritian Labor Party's Political Bureau; italicized passages published in English; boldface passages published in Creole]

[Text] The Labor Party's [PT] position regarding Diego Garcia is clear and unmistakable. We need only to cite, first, the historic facts, and more importantly, the statements of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. It must be remembered that the *British Indian Ocean Territory* (BIOT), which includes the Chagos Archipelago, was created by an *Order in Council* in Great Britain on 8 November 1965, at which time Mauritius was a British colony. This constituted an excision of Mauritian territory in violation of the United Nations Resolutions [as published] 1514 of 1960. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam described it as such before the Legislative Council on 14 November 1965. In response to a parliamentary question on the matter, he said: "*The Chagos Archipelago... were detached from Mauritius by order in council under powers possessed by the British Government.*" A few days later, he made a similar statement to the newspaper *ADVANCE*, further explaining his view in the following terms: "*The Government of Mauritius, which is not independent, cannot dictate its will to the British Government concerning Diego Garcia which, in fact, belongs to Great Britain.*" On 19 October 1976, 11 years later, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam upheld the same historical logic, stating: G "In fact, Diego Garcia was excised while we were still a colonial territory. We had no power. We did not know anything about it."

Those who would portray the PT as being in some way responsible for the dismembering of our territory are engaging in a dangerous game of demagoguery and hypocrisy. The prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, gave the appropriate response at a meeting of the island community in Baie-du-Tombeau, quoted by L'EX-PRESS of 2 November 1988 as follows: "*The English managed to take Chagos away from Mauritius at a critical time, when Mauritius was fighting for its independence. It used its superior strength and dominated the issue. We must continue our struggle.*"

That struggle can be waged only in the form of diplomatic negotiations and with the political will to make ourselves heard in international forums. We do not have the means, nor do we intend, to use military force to recover the archipelago. That is quite evident. We in the Labor Party maintain that Diego Garcia was illegally removed from our territory and that our right of sovereignty must be recognized.

With regard to the question of a military base on Diego Garcia, I would like to refer to remarks made by authoritative sources. First, on 13 March 1976, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam made the following statement to the French weekly *LE MONDE*: "The British decision to grant the United States a 50-year lease to the island (the Chagos) came as a total surprise to us." For his part, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, told the British newspaper *THE GUARDIAN* on 20 September 1975: "I attended the original talks with Britain on Diego Garcia and we were all given the impression that there would be a simple communication facility." Sir Satcam Boolell echoed that statement on 23 September 1976 at the start of a meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: "The United Kingdom made it clear to us that she wanted to use Diego Garcia for a specific purpose, that is to establish communication facilities for her ships."

Devious minds will be tempted to say that declarations such as these made by Mauritian Labor Party ministers were a mere charade. But what did the British side have to say? Mr. Roy Mason, secretary of state for defense, told the Westminster Parliament: "There will be no facilities for nuclear weapons on Britain's Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean." That statement was carried by the Reuter news agency on 11 March 1975. A week later, on 19 March 1965, Lord Goronwy-Roberts, under secretary of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office further stated: "We have agreed to a limited expansion by the United States of the facilities at Diego Garcia (....) I avoid the word 'base' because it is not a base. I repeat that it does not constitute a threat to any state in this area." As for the Americans, the British newspaper *TRIBUNE* of 19 September 1975 reported: "In America itself, it quickly became clear that the Pentagon's plans for Diego Garcia involved a great deal more than just communications. On March 13 last year Admiral Thomas Moover, at that time chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, let slip to a congressional committee that the question of landing B-52 bombers on the enlarged runway was being considered."

We in the Labor Party have not changed our position. We still adhere to the policy laid out by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam on the question of Diego Garcia. On 28 June 1980, he summed up the Labor Party's position as follows: "I would rather Diego Garcia was a demilitarized island, which would have reverted to Mauritius."

At present, it is the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] that is covering itself in ridicule with its incoherent and deviationist statements about Diego Garcia.

### \*Security Tight at Maha Shivaratree Ceremony

91P40171Z Port Louis LE MAURICIEN  
in French 13 Feb 91 p 4

[Text] An impressive display of security was put into place last Saturday in Grand-Bassin on the outskirts of Bhageerutee Hall where the prime minister was to address pilgrims who were gathering on the feast of Maha Shivaratree.

The security operation was such that the police took every effort to respond to the expectations of numerous pilgrims not accustomed to traffic restrictions as those which were imposed last Saturday.

The parking area in front of the hall was blocked by steel barricades and the passageway leading to fruit stands was also off-limits to pilgrims an hour before the arrival of the prime minister. This was also applied to vehicles wanting to leave Grand-Bassin by taking the road leading towards Bois Cheri—the only way out. Roads to Grand-Bassin were blocked when the prime minister's cortege was still at the Nouvelle France traffic circle. Cars waited nearly an hour before being authorized to move on.

It was noted that the prime minister was wearing a bulletproof vest Saturday and that some bodyguards surrounding him had swapped their vests for the "kurta" [plain tunic lacking pockets for possible concealment of weapons].

### \*Tourist Market Tailored To Attract Japanese

91AF0688C Port Louis WEEK-END  
in French 6 Feb 91 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jacques David: "Goal: Attracting Some 25,000 Japanese Tourists Between Now and 1993"; first paragraph is WEEK-END introduction; italicized passages published in English]

[Text] Air Mauritius, the hotels, the travel agencies, the tour operators, and the Tourist Office have undertaken the Herculean labor of acquiring a better understanding of the Japanese tourist market. This market has great potential for Mauritius, because, according to the philosophy of the Nippon government itself, Japanese should be encouraged to travel on their vacations. An estimated 10 million Japanese travel each year. In 1989, approximately 400,000 Japanese spent their vacations on the islands of the Pacific, Guam, and Hawaii.

Other favorite destinations include Hong Kong (for shopping), Taiwan, Singapore, and Europe. This is why the Mauritian Government has concluded that Mauritius can aim for a total of some 25,000 Japanese tourists by 1993. However, a whole new infrastructure will have to be developed for this new breed of tourist, whose outstanding characteristic is a demand for exceptional service from start to finish. The essential advantage for the country: the Japanese market is a gold mine that we should know how to maintain and exploit.



Several steps have already been taken to reach this Japanese market. These include the initial thrust by MEDIA [Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority], which opened an office in Tokyo in 1989, the opening of a *Mauritius Government Tourist Office* last July, and acquisition of landing rights for Air Mauritius at Osaka and Nagoya, with negotiations under way to get our national airline landing rights at Narita. Last, tourism specialists have completed an in-depth study of Japanese customs: their habits and attitudes with respect to new markets, their culinary preferences, the relationship to be cultivated, and the services that should be provided from the time they arrive to the time they leave Mauritius.

Basically, the study says that, to facilitate development of the Japanese market, we need to create an *awareness* of Mauritius, which is still not well-known in Japan; be scheduled by the *tour operators*; establish structures and facilities for direct flights; target specific groups (for example, attract newlyweds who would like to spend their honeymoon here); have Japanese flight attendants on long-distance flights, and provide a maximum of information in Japanese during [their] flights and upon arrival in Mauritius.

Reception facilities (the hotels) must have special arrangements for the Japanese clientele, because reservations go directly via the service providers to Mauritius. They must also make fax and telex equipment available to the tourist, because the Japanese tourist does not want to waste time. Other services that must be made available to him are a guide who speaks fluent Japanese and brochures containing a good selection of well-designed tours, because the clientele does not like to remain at the hotel.

From the standpoint of hotel accommodations, the Japanese client wants to have everything immediately and be able to relax: *kimonos* (*Yacuta robes*), slippers, *teapots* with green tea, Japanese newspapers, and Japanese-speaking guides. The room should have a minibar with sake and Japanese beer. In the restaurant, menus should always include *miso soup*, *grilled salmon* and/or *smoked marlin*, *sweetened egg omelettes*, and *steamed rice with seaweed*.

A *room directory* in Japanese should be available in the client's room. However, the most essential thing is to have a luxury boutique with lots of gifts for him to give when he gets home. According to a survey last July by NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a Japanese financial daily, purchases made by Japanese tourists abroad consist primarily of chocolate, whiskey, cigarettes, beauty products, jewelry, and accessories. Most purchases are reportedly not made for personal use but for giving as gifts. Also, the alcohol, cigarettes, and chocolate are purchased in *duty-free shops* and the luxury items in boutiques. Most tourists 40 and over obtain shopping information from *tour conductors*, while women between the ages of 20 and 30 rely on magazines.

The results of a study, broken down by age group and sex, show that women of around 50 years of age spend the most: an average of 417,000 yen [Y] (approximately 50,000 rupees). This figure drops to Y160,000 (approximately 20,000 rupees) for women between the ages of 30 and 40.

#### \*Sugar Industry Refutes 1991 Harvest Concern

91AF0731A Port Louis THE SUN in French  
7 Feb 91 p 3

[Text of communique by the sugar industry's Public Relations Office]

[Text] Certain members of the press, in analyzing the effects of the drought on the 1991 sugar harvest, have reported that production may fall short of 550,000 metric tons. According to these same sources, Mauritius may find itself unable to fill the EEC's sugar quota under the provisions of the sugar protocol of the Lome Convention in which case Mauritius would have no choice but to invoke the "force majeure" clause.

Such reports are not supported by concrete facts as it is still premature at this point to make an objective estimate of the 1991 sugar harvest. A useful gauge is provided, however, by the results obtained in two recent years that were particularly affected by drought, 1981 and 1984, when respectively 564,526 and 575,617 metric tons of sugar were produced. The observations made by sugar industry specialists to date indicate that the 1991 harvest will be comparable to the 1981 and 1984 harvests.

Furthermore, Mauritius has a permanently available buffer stock of 25,000 metric tons, according to information obtained from the Sugar Syndicate. If needed, this stock could be used to furnish the shipments required under the EEC's annual quota.

On the basis of current information, there is no danger that Mauritius will be unable to fulfill its obligations to the EEC. It is therefore completely inaccurate to state that the "force majeure" clause may have to be invoked.

### Zambia

#### \*Reaction to War in Gulf, Domestic Oil Needs

##### \*U.S.: More 'Culpable'

91AF0696 Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
18 Jan 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Opinion"]

[Text] So the satanic deed has begun.

We condemn the warring parties for this most unnecessary and wanton destruction of innocent lives (the Iraqi people should have seen the unwise position of intransigency over aggression).



But our greater displeasure is over the U.S.-led forces. We are disgusted with the way this band of unprincipled allies have exposed their barbarism against erring Iraq.

Why have Americans been unmoved about Israeli atrocities against Palestinians? Why were Americans silent over the South African occupation of Namibia and Angola? Why were Americans, the British and their allies quiet over the plight of Zimbabwe in the times of Ian Smith? We have not forgotten.

This world is simply horrified at the blatant display of greed of these nations who only begin to talk about justice when their livelihood is threatened.

We are not with the U.S. and her allies in their naked counter aggression reeking with selfishness and covetousness.

Yes President Saddam Husayn may be wrong, he may be an aggressor but let us see how many more nations in similar wrong such as Israel will be similarly dealt with.

As for the United Nations body we want it to be known in this newspaper, categorically clear that the lofty aim of this world grouping acting as an honest broker of nations has been undermined for years to come.

For a long time voices have been raised against the domination of five nations in that body to have a right of veto. We warn all peace-loving people that unless the day comes when the United Nations will cease to be the United Nations through domination such headstrong and uncivilised methods of dealing with smaller and equally large nations which threaten, not the security, we would like to emphasise but the material wealth of the stronger ones will not cease [sentence as published].

Thus while we can not say viva to any country in the whole hellish drama, we say shame to the UN.

To the Zambians we say this that perhaps we can now all see the value of creating a man-centred society. The philosophy of Humanism should begin to make sense. When a nation is primarily guided by material wealth it will stray into hell's own night like the way Americans and their allies have done.

Material possessions should have their due place in the life of nations without being the regulating principle that overrules reason.

#### **\*Imports From Libya, Iran**

91AF0696B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
16 Jan 91 p 1

[Text] Zimco said yesterday Zambia's oil needs, in the face of a Gulf war, "have been well taken care of."

Group executive director for energy Mr Evaristo Kasunga said yesterday in Lusaka: "All I can say for now is that the fuel issue has been well taken care of."

Fuel was a security matter which could not be discussed in its entirety, he added.

In September last year, Zambia began to feel the pangs of biting oil crisis which pushed prices to unbearable levels.

Zimco had explained at that time that the country felt the impact almost immediately because a ship carrying crude oil from Kuwait to Zambia disappeared when Iraq invaded oil-rich Kuwait.

But it expected to regain the losses through normal insurance claims.

In the turbulent periods of 1990 Zimco imported Libyan oil and made initiatives to obtain more from Iran.

Zimco indicated last year it was not importing Angolan oil partly because it was "heavy [fuel] oil."

#### **\*Lack of Reserve Questioned**

91AF0696C Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
11 Jan 91 p 5

[Article by Terence Musuku]

[Text] Within days of the Gulf crisis precipitated by the 2 August invasion of Kuwait, Zambia felt the pinch as local oil prices shot up cataclysmically.

This was confirmed by sources within Zimoil the body charged with the task of harnessing and supplying energy resources in Zambia who said: "We have existed as a nation without build-ups of oil reserves for any eventuality."

"Oil is a vital form of energy needed for economic development," the source further decried, "but, in oil consumption as a nation, we have had a hand-to-mouth existence."

Having no oil reserves, in today's volatile economic conditions exacerbated by regional and world war threats, is inexcusable for a nation. Oil, needless to emphasise, is one prerequisite for national survival economically and militarily.

How does one justify the existence of Zimoil in the absence of energy reserves so vital in times of crisis?

For a land-locked nation, like ours, oil reserves build-ups to last for as long as six months during a catastrophe—war or oil supply interruption on international markets—should have been treated by Zimoil as one national imperative.

Zimoil enjoys monopolistic rights in the exploitation and supply of oil resources.

Since Zambia is a non-oil producing nation, she depends, through Zimoil, on imported crude oil from the Middle Eastern suppliers—among them Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Imported crude oil gets shipped to Dar es Salaam port in Tanzania, then pumped through Zambia-Tanzania joint venture Tazama Pipelines to Indeni Petroleum Refinery.

The refinery is also a 50-50 joint venture with ENI, a multi-national Italian company. It was set up in 1973 to meet refined oil needs for Zambia.

The refinery plant based in Ndola has, at optimum production, capacity to meet the needs of, or saturate the Zambian market, in petroleum products. Oil export, regionally especially, was envisaged.

Under the agreement reached regarding the operations of Indeni the Italian ENI partners provide technical consultation and service needed for the plant to operate viably.

The ENI partners, therefore, supply both technological know-how and technical staff.

The plant has a production capacity to process 1.1 metric tonnes of crude oil a year.

Petroleum products include, mostly for the Zambian market, premium and regular petrol, industrial gas, diesel, kerosene and aviation fuel as well as bitumen.

Inexplicably, the Zambian petroleum products in spite of the inception of Indeni are among the most expensive on the continent if not in the world.

Zaire, for example, a neighbouring country without her own oil refinery, prefers to import most of its refined oil from Belgium in Europe for a logical reason: It is far cheaper than buying from Zambia.

Zambia's failure to have oil reserve tanks to count on in times of catastrophe has a direct bearing on the ceaseless oil price spirals.

Whenever international economic forces affect the procurement of crude oil from oil-producing countries, the local oil prices shoot up astronomically.

That happens with immediate effect. It shouldn't be...in countries with huge oil reserves set up nationwide the impact of crude oil shortage on the international market is not felt immediately [sentence as published].

But, for some reason hard to understand, Zambia chose to defy logic by ignoring to have refined oil reserve build-ups during the copper boom years.

Was it an oversight or failure? Only God knows. Expediently, even in today's economic wobbling times, Zimco should have made a directive to Zimoil to set up oil reserves for the rainy day.

Under the operational setup of Zimoil, Indeni has no iota of carte blanche—no right whatsoever—in the procurement of crude oil. Indeni only refines what is supplied by Zimoil.

This by implication means that the refinery management hardly plays any part in decision-making concerning either the necessity to increase or lower production.

The crude oil processed at the plant therefore belongs to Zimoil.

Indeni public relations chief Cde Ernest Kakokota, set the record straight saying: "Crude oil belongs to Zimco and Zimoil together. We are here to do the refining for them.

"Whether what we refine meets the needs of [words illegible] only storage tanks for crude and refined oil—but no crude nor refined oil reserves!

Dr Everisto Kasunga, Zimoil executive director, answered all questions in fewer but cogent words as to why Zambia, as a nation, has no oil reserves.

"Of course," he said, "we need a good strategic quantum of oil reserves. But you must draw the need for strategies...I have no problem with that."

"I am worried about the amount of reserves. The United States can have reserves to last for up to 10 years. In our case, it is the wish of everyone to have oil reserves, but we are limited by financial resources."

"I agree that there is need for Zambia to have oil reserves. Don't take me further by demanding why, during the booming days, the powers [words illegible] there did not bother about the issue of oil reserves."

Oil, as one form of energy, is a vital national resource—it must be, therefore, harnessed, supplied and nationally distributed by a [words illegible] multi-national companies—Caltex, Total, Mobil, Agip and BP. What technological expertise is in oil marketing?

One economic activity, as a matter of fact, which should have been nationalised at independence in 1964 is oil marketing.

Since oil is a strategic commodity, deductively a nation without oil reserves undermines its very existence as a sovereign state.

#### **\*MMD To Monitor Polls, Run in Each District**

91AF0697A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
14 Jan 91 p 7

[Text] The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) has set up a committee to ensure that UNIP [United National Independence Party] does not rig the October presidential and general elections, MMD vice-chairman for legal committee Mr Levi Mwanawasa has said.

Mr Mwanawasa told a rally at Ndola's Village Green on Saturday that the legal department of the newly registered political party had taken the measure in view of the refusal by UNIP leadership to allow international observers to the first multi-party elections in 18 years.

Mr Mwanawasa told the rally attended by about 200,000 people from all Copperbelt towns, Lusaka, Chipata and other areas, that MMD wanted the campaign leading to elections to be peaceful and not violent.

He warned some chief executives and managers especially in parastatal companies who were allegedly [words illegible] numbered because the forces of democracy would be used against them when time came. Zambia belonged to all Zambians and not individuals.

Vice-chairman for publicity Mr Vernon Mwaanga announced that a Ndola businessman, whom he said was an MMD supporter, Mr Kenny Lungu had donated K [kwacha] 100,000 to the party coffers and urged others to contribute money to enable the new party to carry out its work effectively. "We need transport and money for fuel. We cannot dislodge UNIP with our bare hands."

Mr Mwaanga announced that MMD membership cards would be on sale in Lusaka next Saturday. A total of three million cards had been ordered from the printers and the price was K30 a card.

MMD national chairman Mr Arthur Wina dispelled charges that the party's leadership was split.

The MMD would contest all the 150 constituencies and urged the Government to set up a delimitation committee immediately to demarcate the areas.

Vice-chairman for organisation and operations Mr Frederick Chiluba who is Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman general held the crowd spell bound when he introduced other MMD leaders in the national executive and remarked: "What is happening today is a revolution to change the leadership of this country."

Former UNIP secretary-general Mr Humphrey [name illegible] flew to Ndola direct from London to attend the rally. He arrived when the last speaker, Mr Arthur Wina was addressing the meeting at 14:30 hours and was given chance to greet the audience which responded with a deafening applause.

Mr Emmanuel Kasonde told the rally that the entire Northern Province, which he leads for MMD was behind the new party while Lusaka lawyer Dr Roger Chongwe urged the people to rally behind MMD.

The crowd roared when Mr Chiluba introduced former "UNIP Cowboy" Mr Sikota Wina and his wife Princess Nakatindi.

Also introduced were Zambia Electricity and Allied Workers Union (ZEAWU) national chairman Mr Cosmas Mpampi and his general secretary Mr Adam Kaluba. Postal and Telecommunications [PTC?] Workers Union general secretary Mr Jackson Shamba, former PTC director general Mr Philemon Ng'oma, former Masaiti MP [member of Parliament] Mr Dawson Lupunga.

Mazabuka MP Mr Bennie Mwiinga shouted the MMD's slogan in Tonga: "Ichiindi chasika (the our has come)." Also introduced was Mr Baldwin Nkumbula and ZCTU leader Mr Chitalu Sampa while ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba told the meeting that his organisation was in support of MMD.

- The UNIP district leadership in Chililabombwe has lifted the suspension imposed last month on Helen Kaunda ward chairman, Cde Andrew Mwiza Mwiza.

## Cape Verde

### \*New Economy Minister Interviewed on Position

91AF0723A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese  
16 Feb 91 p 11

[Interview with Economy Minister Gustavo Araujo by Antonio Loja Neves; place and date not given]

[Text] At 38 years of age, he is a businessman and an economist. Contrary to the majority of the students of his generation, he never engaged in political activities related to the independence of his country. Despite this, the colleagues of Lisbon's university "home" which he frequented—many of them supporters of the then PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]—referred to him as a likable classmate. But Gustavo Araujo did not finish his studies in Portugal: it was in Belgium, at the University of Louvain, that he was schooled in economy.

Having finished his course and favoring the liberal tenets that he observed in the area of his specialty—as will be verified during the interview—the current minister of industry, commerce, and tourism of the Republic of Cape Verde showed no interest in returning to the country governed by a single-party regime and, therefore, opted for Lisbon, where he first taught classes at Nova University and later worked in an administrative capacity at various companies, subsequently establishing his own company and specializing in tourism.

When, in November of last year, the national convention of the then recently established Movement for Democracy [MD] was held, Gustavo Araujo happened to be in Cape Verde and took part in the event. He returns to Lisbon, undoubtedly as an important piece in the new Cape Verdian political chess game.

Having little time to exchange his Lisbon business office for the ministerial office in Praia, it was as a member of the regime which was victorious in the legislative elections of 13 January that Gustavo Araujo spoke with EXPRESSO.

[Neves] You have just accepted the difficult task of heading a superministry which deals with essential areas of the Cape Verdian economy. What is bad about the economy of your country?

[Araujo] That which is not going well is something basic but difficult to pinpoint. The lack of confidence, for example. We are dealing with a sector where we need resident domestic businessmen, domestic businessmen with headquarters abroad and foreign businessmen. Those businessmen will not invest unless they experience an atmosphere of confidence, and that confidence has not existed until now. Another serious fault is the nonexistence of a strategy for the country's development. In my opinion, the previous regime never had that. As that regime itself acknowledged, it preferred "sailing without instruments." It went along receiving funds

from abroad through remittances by emigrants and international subsidies: the first went almost exclusively to finance consumption and the second went to cover project by project, case by case, without establishing a genuine development strategy.

[Neves] Does this mean that you encountered a country which was stagnant, without any change?

[Araujo] I took the occasion to write that through foreign financial aid alone it was not possible to achieve any development. I believe that we can now confirm this. There is no doubt that something was done; there are infrastructures which we did not have in 1975; but these are insufficient. Those accomplishments are not the fruit of any strategy but simply the implementation of foreign aid.

[Neves] But surely any regime, whichever it may be, applies its foreign aid toward a specific project...

[Araujo] Even if this were an aspect of a specific strategy, we have long seen the weakness of development strategies based on the simple establishment of infrastructures. In my opinion, ever since 1980 we should have attached more importance to productive investment, in the area of tourism, for example.

[Neves] In your ministry, and considering specifically the present Cape Verdian economic structure, business has gone through a number of very important developments.

[Araujo] Precisely. Here I would like to stress two essential elements. The first is the relationship with the business class, which has limited itself exclusively to the import of goods inasmuch as until now it belies the evolution of the country. It limited itself to commercial exchanges, never becoming industrialists, for example. With the confidence that my regime can instill in them, I believe that this social group can venture to engage in industrial investment. We have to exercise a certain amount of pedagogy, attempting to show them that the country cannot live from business activity alone, that the foreign currency at the country's disposal will decrease if there is not worthwhile investment and that, if they want to continue to play the leading role which they have assumed relatively well until now, they will have to invest in the productive area.

[Neves] You spoke of two aspects.

[Araujo] The other is the fact that there has always been a lack of a genuine commercial policy at the foreign level. The entire customs tax system is directed only toward the collection of income for public financing, and it has never been changed to reflect a foreign commercial policy.

### Central Bank Considered Bureaucratic

[Neves] What measures do you consider necessary in this field?



[Araujo] They are basic measures. There never were any in Cape Verde, nor were any reforms introduced. In that aspect, our state is almost what it was in 1975. Never was there a reform of the tax system, much less of the banking system; never was there a genuine commercial policy promoted; we do not even have a rough sketch of the banking system. And our Central Bank [BC], simultaneously commercial and designed for investment, is highly bureaucratized...

[Neves] Do you believe that, with regard to Cape Verde's BC, the solution would be to divide it into several banks?

[Araujo] At this moment it is not yet completely decided what will become of the state's business sector; but I believe that in the financial area there will be a number of innovations. There are several foreign groups interested in the establishment of banks in Cape Verde; not only off-shore banks but also commercial entities; and there must be a rapid determination to permit the state to play its role correctly in that area. There could be a decision which would divide the present structure into a combination of the BC, a commercial bank, and an investment bank, but nothing is decided; it is not even the subject of my hypotheses for the moment. We must discuss all of this, beginning with the proposals of my colleague in the Ministry of Finance. That innovation will certainly result in a division of the type I have indicated, for it is even possible that the state may take a position in the commercial area; but if that innovation were incorporated in the BC and the investment bank, that segment controlled by the state may not be competitive with private commercial banks.

[Neves] Can it be conceded that there is an important private component in the banking system?

[Araujo] In this regard there is no constitutional or legal limitation, and the entire regulatory aspect is already far advanced. It is a subject to which the government will devote immediate attention in order to satisfy existing requests within the framework of the financial policy.

[Neves] What will be the first measures you will take with regard to industry?

[Araujo] There are various avenues, but the state's role will be to create overall conditions designed to promote private initiative. In addition to tourism, conditions might be created to develop an industrial segment which will satisfy supplementary phases in the production of articles whose first manufacturing stage is development abroad but whose final operation would be performed in Cape Verde. In view of our geographical situation, we can provide the stage for a number of industries through the conversion of raw materials or the final operations of materials already processed. It will be up to the business people to discover those avenues, establishing new companies. And it is up to the government to restore confidence in the investor and restructure the economy.

[Neves] However, the foreign business component appears to be essential.

[Araujo] Obviously, and in this regard a number of presidents of influential Portuguese groups are coming to Cape Verde in March; and this will have to be equated with the campaign for the formation of our own commercial fabric.

[Neves] Is there already a plan regarding the tourist area, which perhaps presupposes the establishment of hotel units? In what respect do your viewpoints clash with the plan of the previous regime?

[Araujo] We shall have to hurriedly draw up a plan for tourist development. Currently, there is no true plan to incorporate tourism in the economy and in Cape Verdian society, including aspects such as territorial orderliness and cultural shock on the part of the people. I do not mean a centralized arrangement but rather a document outlining the government's policy regarding that sector. This is what we shall soon attempt to present in its broad outline. I should like to point out that we shall be delayed in the establishment of the necessary infrastructures due to the nonexistence of this plan. The principal guidelines of that document can be established immediately and presented as part of the government's program. The general plan can be presented within three months.

[Neves] Can you disclose certain priorities?

[Araujo] It will be an overall plan for the country which will determine the tourist areas involved, the type of tourism, its financing, and the perception and anticipation of its impact on the economy, society and culture itself. Later, again over the short term, there will be a structural plan for specific areas, such as in the case of the Sal [expansion not given], which will include the orderliness of the territory, urbanization, basic sanitation, and the creation of an internal image, preparing the people to assume the option of tourism. We shall also attempt to interest a domestic business group in investing in this area.

### Quality Tourism

[Neves] And how do you expect business to help stimulate your tourist sector, since it appears to me to be currently deficient?

[Araujo] The domestic economy, particularly our agriculture, cannot respond in a definite manner to the need to supply the increasing population motivated by tourism. There will still be considerable dependence on outside sources in this area, but at this point we must continue to count on our merchants. We shall have to be prepared to keep up with those new requirements and diversify our products in keeping with the demand. But our production is a basic element. Here again, nothing was done regarding an agricultural policy commensurate with other sectors of the economy. In this case, the interconnection of tourism and agriculture should be carefully weighed.

[Neves] Does this suggest an interventionist policy?

[Araujo] In no way. It will be necessary to clearly determine which sector will provide a certain accumulation and, in these terms, attempt through a noninterventionist policy—essentially a policy of prices and a better circulation of domestic agricultural production—to obtain a greater contribution of the domestic market to the tourist sector. The same philosophy can be applied to the small-business sector, rescuing the slow extinction of craft-type industries of virtually family size, such as baking or pottery-making.

[Neves] And what type of tourism do you contemplate for Cape Verde?

[Araujo] Tourism of high quality. We have natural potentials and can use the restructuring of the tourist flows on a worldwide level. In this initial phase we shall have to take advantage of the most favorable part of the market. It will be directed to the elite and, in these circumstances, the price aspect will not be very important. When we get to the point where we have a high-level hotel complex (five stars, which is currently not the case), with all necessary infrastructures, we shall have a well-to-do element of tourism, and the cost of importing goods to supply that element will be irrelevant.

[Neves] To develop an industrial mentality, it is necessary to provide those interested with the instruments which will enable them to have confidence in the future. I remember the powerless longing with which members of the commercial complex of Mindelo recall the golden days of Porto Grande—about 50 years ago—refraining from investing in a new phase.

[Araujo] Let us examine two important points—that of the mentality and the problem of Mindelo and Porto Grande. As for the first aspect, Cape Verde urgently needs a business-like mentality. To achieve this, we shall have to make an effort at persuasion in order to attain good results over the long term. The spirit of initiative is not very well developed among Cape Verdeans at this time, but the outgoing regime is responsible for this. I am not among those who say that the only way for the country to develop is through an economic liberalism or, excuse me, that liberalism necessarily leads to development. But I think that without some liberalism, especially in a society such as ours, it is not possible for the country to develop. Our principal task will be to provide the economic sphere with all the political enthusiasm we can muster. This would not have been possible previously, even with an open-door policy; it could be achieved only with a change of regimes. There are journalists who asked us to define the difference between our strategy and that of the others; I do not know if you might have been one of them....

[Neves] I was. And I now ask you if....

[Araujo] There are basic differences; and one of them concerns the phenomenon of change, of the prevailing difference between the "before" and "after" of the 13 January elections. The previous regime had attempted a certain degree of liberalization but did not achieve the

desired results from that attempt. We are going to try to change that attitude on the part of our fellow citizens.

[Neves] Two recent foreign factors threaten to interfere with the anticipated flow of foreign investments in Africa: the opening to the East, with the renewed interest of Western investors, and the Gulf War, with a subsequent revamping north-south relations. How do you think that the Cape Verdian economy may react to those elements?

[Araujo] It is not of great concern what is happening in the East; and I believe that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. We have a domestic population of 330,000 people, and those overall investment reorientations can hardly have any impact on an economy as small as ours. We need only a few dozen hotels, a few industries, and a few companies, and the country's problem is solved, if all of this occurs within the framework of an adequate policy. The necessary funds for such an arrangement will be insignificant in relation to the overall picture. I am convinced that we shall continue to have the necessary funds to cope with our development. In virtue of the change which we are effecting in Cape Verde, we are perhaps becoming the most attractive country in Africa for investments. Moreover, this is the opinion of a number of Portuguese businessmen with whom I discussed this aspect in recent days.

[Neves] What do you expect from the participation of the Portuguese businessman?

[Araujo] I shall not mention the historic and cultural aspects which bind us together; I refer to another which is very important: the present phase of the Portuguese economy. It is rapidly changing, since about five years ago. In 1981 I wrote that the PALOP [Portuguese-Speaking African Countries] had an opportunity to make an important contribution to their economic development through a greater interpenetration into Portuguese economy in general; and because it possessed even at that time elements which had nothing to do with an advanced economy but which would make it possible to export some of our products. With this development verified in Portugal, those countries could more easily modernize their economies and continue to export. The fact that the Portuguese economy is undergoing drastic changes is an attractive factor for us, not one which is inhibitive.

[Neves] But in the case of Cape Verde, to what extent can this influence be felt?

[Araujo] The Portuguese economy is concluding a phase in which it had many structural deficiencies and it is developing a modern economy. The most important contribution is that example: awareness of the Portuguese process can serve as a catalyst for changes in our economy. In my opinion, this is the fundamental aspect of that relationship.

## Guinea-Bissau

### \*Party's Decision To Adopt Reforms Analyzed

91AF0737A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE  
in French Feb 91 pp 145-148

[Article by Michel Lobe Ewane: "A Difficult Opening"; first paragraph is JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE introduction]

[Text] In Guinea-Bissau neither mobs in the street nor the rank and file of the party imposed the establishment of a multiparty system. The pressure came from the top level of the party. Within the party no one is really against the idea. However, there are those who are its "fervent" supporters and those who are "afraid" of it. As far as the opposition is concerned, people are waiting to see what its programs are.

By announcing, at its extraordinary congress held in Bissau from 20-25 January 1991, the regime's willingness to accept a multiparty system, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) has aligned itself with the democratic trend that has developed in Africa. The birth of a multiparty system will be difficult despite the desire to move in that direction that has been clearly expressed for many months by President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

However, contrary to the majority of his African opposite numbers, "Nino" Vieira has not had to deal with movements of opposition to his government or popular demonstrations in favor of a multiparty system.

Pressure for the establishment of a pluralistic political system has come from the top level of the government—that is, the president himself and a few of his faithful supporters—rather than from the party's rank and file. As for the opposition living abroad, far from being the driving force of a future movement calling for democratic reforms, it seems rather to be following behind the initiative undertaken by the government in Bissau. Paradoxically, the chief of state of Guinea-Bissau has had to deal with unexpected resistance from within his own party among officials and senior leaders, many of whom were far from sharing his views on political liberalization. Therefore, a rather clear division has emerged within the elite leadership group of the PAIGC.

Certainly, this opposition to a multiparty system is not expressed openly. At present almost everyone says that he or she is in favor of opening up the political system. However, a subtle distinction has emerged between those who are "fervent" supporters of change and those who are "afraid" of it. The "fervent" supporters of change present a very simple analysis, summarized in the views that President Nino Vieira himself expressed to us on this subject. He said: "Competition is good. We have adopted it in the economic sector and we see that it works. A political opposition will force us to do a better job." As is only appropriate, it is precisely among the

principal leaders responsible for the present economic policy that you find the most fervent supporters of this line of policy.

This is the case with Manuel dos Santos, minister of state in charge of the economy and finance. In his view the economic reforms under way, aimed at putting a liberal economy in place, freed of the concepts of a managed economy and state control that have been in effect for more than 10 years, can only succeed if the political framework itself evolves in the direction of openness. In his view only a multiparty system can ensure such conditions. According to Manuel dos Santos, the multiparty system can only be a positive development, an advantage in making a success of the modernization program now under way. He is a member of the Political Bureau of the party and is a close associate of President Vieira. His influence will be all the more decisive, as he himself is in contact with the principal sources of assistance for the country. Now, even though Guinean leaders tend to deny it, we know that in the future the international organizations and the Western countries will make democratization an important criterion in extending loans. In short, from the point of view of its supporters, a multiparty system is an economic necessity.

However, not all of the members of the government are necessarily on the same wavelength. Among those who say, "Yes, but" to a multiparty system should be included, in particular, personalities like Mario Cabral, the minister of justice. He said: "Although we have all agreed to follow this path, the party leaders are not always in agreement on 'how to get there.' To reach this point, we have had an extended debate, not only within the committee but also in the Political Bureau, which was expanded into a committee to study the matter." In his view it will be necessary to follow along the path set down by the president but in a careful way.

He is aware, like the minister of finance, one of his colleagues, that the "monolithic political framework" in use up to now is no longer suited to the new, economic realities. However, he considers that "not everyone is strongly in favor" of this process of democratization and that as a result there is still a long way to go. He said: "I say 'yes' to a multiparty system. However, I take into consideration all of the aspects that could threaten national cohesion. I am for a transition conducted in a prudent and peaceful way."

This is because the problems of national unity and consciousness are still sharply felt in Guinea-Bissau, arousing fear that the changes under way will drag the country into anarchy. He added: "There is a real fear that the country will break up."

The other difficulty has been to make the rank and file of the people understand the direction and particularly the importance of these new political orientations. In the course of campaigns to explain the situation, sponsored by the party in the small towns and villages in the



interior of the country, party members have not always understood very well the remarks made by party leaders, who have had all kinds of difficulties in convincing the rank and file of the party. Some people have felt that they have been betrayed. In particular, those who were active in the war of liberation do not see why the PAIGC is arranging to share power with other political parties which, in their view, have no historical legitimacy. Moreover, veterans of the armed struggle, the hard core of those opposed to a democratic change, are frustrated to see that the army is being reorganized to their detriment.

However, among the obstacles, which stand in the way of establishing a multiparty system, the most serious is reportedly the delay in the preparation of the necessary documentation. A committee has been in existence since 1988 to draft the political reform measures to accompany the changes that have taken place in the economic sphere. However, it was not until 1989 that the committee got down to work in preparing proposals for the party leadership.

#### **The Party Is in No Hurry To Prepare the Documents**

This delay was the principal reason for putting off the date for holding the congress. Initially scheduled for the period from 10 to 14 December 1990, it was rescheduled for 20 January 1991. The official reason was that a whole series of documents was not ready, including the platform for the political transition, the new PAIGC statutes and program, the election law, the draft constitution, the law on the press, and the law on trade unions.

Regarding the platform for the transition, a first draft had been presented during the national conference of party officials in September 1990. Many amendments, recommendations, and suggestions were made, requiring the editors to revise their draft completely. The fact remains that this delay in the preparation of the various documents fully reflects the divisions within the committee, which contributed to its paralysis. In the view of some observers this paralysis in the party apparatus also reflects the position of so eminent a personality as Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary of the PAIGC. It is said that Cabral was not exactly among the most fervent defenders of the multiparty system. Therefore, since the congress was put off, we have seen that this matter has been taken in hand by President Nino Vieira himself. Thus, at a meeting of the Central Committee held from 10 to 15 December and devoted to the preparation of these well-known documents, a new committee was charged with drafting them as well as proposing a calendar leading to the adoption of the democratic process. However, this was a job which, at first, was to be handled by the Ministry of Justice. This was a kind of repudiation of the leaders who were responsible for handling the matter and who were held responsible for the delay in the organization and preparation of the party congress.

Consequently, certain decisions made during the 10 December meeting of the Central Committee at first had

an impact on the directions taken and the resolutions adopted by the congress. This was a way of closing the door to further change by those who supported the line followed by the president, who had to emerge from the meeting with a clear and definite result. Although during the congress a decision on the nature of the government was still under consideration, it was already known that there would be a presidential system. The meeting of the Central Committee also decided to depoliticize the defense and security forces. In the same way a schedule was adopted, setting out the action to be taken during the period of transition between 1991 and 1993.

However, to calm the concerns of the veterans of the armed struggle who are suffering some disadvantages in connection with the establishment of the new structure for the armed forces, a welfare fund has been established to help them.

In fact, the results of the preparatory meeting of the Central Committee had to be as specific as they were concrete. It was necessary to wipe out, in the view of public opinion, the impression of improvisation and of unpreparedness that the delay in holding the extraordinary congress of the party had left. Also, the government did not wait until the party congress opened to announce that it had decided to adopt a full, multiparty system.

#### **No Party May Be Established on an Ethnic Basis**

On 21 December Helder Proenca, secretary for information and propaganda of the PAIGC, announced that there would be no limit on the number of political parties permitted to operate in the country. Only parties set up on an ethnic basis will not be allowed to engage in political activity. The spirit in which the PAIGC intends to exercise power in the new political situation was also made clear.

According to Helder Proenca, the PAIGC is ready to "coexist" with other, opposition parties in the framework of the "program of transition" toward democracy. However, he rejected the participation of the opposition in a future government of transition because, he said, "The PAIGC must alone be responsible during that phase, as it was the only party that fought for independence."

Regarding President Vieira himself, who has been very active in defending the multiparty system, he clearly stated, during a visit to the interior of the country a few days before the opening of the extraordinary congress of the party, that the PAIGC would no longer be the leading force in society. He carefully explained that the present political system, in which the single party controls all agencies of the state, is bound to disappear. One of the considerations most frequently mentioned by the leaders to justify the adoption of a system of political pluralism is the economic argument.

However, an increasing number of figures who are active on the political scene, and particularly the leaders of the opposition parties, are concerned about the use that will



be made of the official media in the future. In the view of Agnelo Regala, secretary of state for information, newspapers will have "a very important mission in this process. However, each of them should be neutral and impartial, because the information system will have the task of defending the country and disseminating news about it and the state and not about the party."

In this respect, the analysis made by Aristide Gomes, the director of the national television system, reflects the desire being reflected within the various elements of the media to adapt themselves to the new political landscape. He explained: "The role that television should play in the context of a multiparty system has been thoroughly discussed recently."

He explained that this discussion took place in connection with the draft law on the press. Television is very young, but there is no official organ handling censorship. Self-censorship has always and generally been a reality. This is also true for the other, and older media, such as radio or the press. This does not mean that there have been serious conflicts between journalists and the government. He stated: "We can say now that it is the deliberate wish of the government to liberalize all of the areas of political life, including the media."

In the view of the director general of Guinean television, the first indication of the liberal intentions of the government toward the media is the fact that the status of a chain of media will be defined in the framework of an office. He continued: "This is because at the present time the other organs of the press, whether this involves NO PINTCHA, the weekly publication, or the national radio system, are services that come directly under the Secretariat of State for Information. We think that by providing national television with a status, which will ensure its having a corporate personality and financial autonomy, people will choose the path of modernism. We hold this view here because we consider that it will be consistent with the spirit of openness and of political modernization now under way. On the other hand this is also the best way for us to operate in a framework that will make it possible to be more efficient. It will give journalists room to maneuver."

Although it began transmission in November 1989, Guinean television is still in an experimental phase. However, it is clear that the political management of this medium, at a time when a political opposition exists, will indicate how sincere the process of political openness is. Aristide Gomes stated that: "Our rule should be a concern for objectivity. Some people may have doubts about the sincerity of political leaders. However, I am personally optimistic. If you take into account the way in which the present process of democratization has taken place, there are good reasons for hope. It is up to us to be rigorous and objective. Politicians have a natural tendency to seek to manipulate public opinion and to rely on journalists to do that. We will have to prove our professionalism."

### Waiting for a Consistent Reply From the Opposition

However, the unknown factor in this process of opening up the political system lies in the ability of the Guinean opposition to express a consistent point of view. Moreover, as of now, a few days after the party congress was held, there is still a question as to how the two political parties based abroad will be treated. These parties include the FLING [Front for the Struggle for Guinea-Bissau Independence] and the Bafata [a resistance movement]. These two parties are the only ones to have been mentioned up to the present. We have not always known which political parties were going to agree to play according to the rules of the pluralistic political system, which has been announced. However, with the prospect of presidential elections with several candidates in 1993, there will be no shortage of political parties or candidates.

## Senegal

### \*Mauritanian Border Calm; Peace Talks Under Way

#### \*Sy Positive on Initiative

91AF0673A Dakar LE SOLEIL in French  
26 Dec 90 p 3

[Article by Sidy M. Ndiaye: "A Plan To Resolve the Senegalese-Mauritanian Conflict"]

[Text] "We have completed an important stage—more important than a mere reading of the communique had made it seem."

On his return from Bamako, where the meeting of the Commission for Mediation between Senegal and Mauritania was held on 23 and 24 December, Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Seydina Oumar Sy told the press of his impressions.

Describing the meeting as positive, the minister said that the discussions at this third meeting were "frank and very open." "We now have a more precise idea of the plan for resolving the conflict," he said, "and all fundamental issues will be raised in the process of searching for a solution."

Seydina Oumar Sy expressed his gratitude to the Malian Government and its leader, General Moussa Traore, for their initiative and the facilities offered for the meeting. He then praised the common desire of the Mauritanian and Senegalese peoples to seek a just and durable peace.

"We are returning satisfied," he said. "We shall submit our report first to the chief of state and he will evaluate it in the light of the directives that he had previously given us...."

When he was asked what aspects of the plans outlined at Bamako III gave cause for hope, the chief of the Senegalese diplomatic service was guarded in his reply.

choosing to confine himself to a brief statement. "The plan must be studied by the two heads of state," he said. "President Moussa Traore will continue his efforts at mediation. Moreover, my Malian counterpart will be in Dakar shortly to continue the talks."

When he was also asked to confirm the actual availability of the Mauritanian side for dialogue, the foreign minister concluded his remarks by saying, "We are determined to proceed at the same pace in our joint search for a solution. This is important."

#### \*Reasons Given for Lull

91AF0673B Dakar SUD HEBDO in French  
17 Jan 91 p 4, 5

[Article by special correspondent Demba Ndiaye: "The Vale of Tears"; first paragraph is SUD HEBDO introduction]

[Excerpts] Twenty-one months after the rift developed between Senegal and Mauritania, there is no reason to predict that the dislocated social "joints" will be reset, despite official statements that are addressed more to the international community than to the populations that are directly experiencing this situation, which is neither war nor peace. The time that has elapsed—enshrouded in a veritable conspiracy of silence—has made us almost forget that in northern Senegal, less than 400 kilometers from Dakar, hundreds of thousands of people live in a poisonous environment, even though for several months a flow of tourists has delayed and alleviated the euthanasia. The fresh water of the river that formerly nourished the crops—making the grass grow for the livestock and tempering the climate—has been as if transformed into hot tears that are scalding every aspect of life. A long trip by automobile.... [passage omitted]

#### A Lull?

The former port worker began to talk freely, and he unburdened himself on the subject of the current situation in Mauritania. Is there a lull? "Yes!" he said. "The Mauritanian Government disarmed the Haratines at the time of the municipal elections, and the situation has been calm since then." It is as good an explanation as any other, and appears to corroborate the apparent calm prevailing in the region.

When we met with Dial Diop, governor of the river region, in his historic office (it was formerly Faïdherbe's), he suggested a different explanation but wanted to make it clear that he was doing so "as an individual, as a citizen." "Mauritania's alignment," he said, "induced the money lenders to turn off the taps (for Mauritania). In the wake of the most recent unsuccessful coup d'état," he continued, "the authorities in Nouakchott are once again faced with problems in the area of race relations. Moreover, the Senegalese-Mauritanian crisis is costing Mauritania approximately 20 billion francs that the Moors living here used to bring back every year. There is also the fact that the iron mines at Zouerate are worked

out, and last, the fishing industry—which had been completely dominated by the Senegalese—is no longer functioning." Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that "the situation has been calm for two or three months, although punctuated by several incidents that are the work of certain refugees." [passage omitted]

We wanted to know—without lapsing into a macabre body count—how many victims there had been in 21 months of skirmishing. The governor rubbed his clean-shaven chin and suddenly exclaimed, "I don't know whether I can give you that figure." "Why not? It was done in the case of Casamance four months ago." He leafed through the "logbook" that he kept up to date, and then said, "I cannot tell you." Then, changing his mind, he said, "You can say that there were a number of victims." "A number of victims? That could mean thousands." He gave a start, stared at me, and said, "Oh, no!" I wasn't going to be able to get him to disclose the numbers. As a civil servant, he believed he was the keeper of an important state secret. I raised the question of security, quoting the people living along the river to the effect that they are exposed to Mauritanian gunfire and that "the Army always arrives too late." To which Dial Diop gave a blunt reply, as if I had said something absurd. "The Army is doing a good job, and the people are being well protected," he said, "but how can you watch over a 600-kilometer stretch? You'd have to use the entire Senegalese Army." The security problem is what most concerns not only the local populations but also—and primarily—the refugees. [passage omitted]

#### The Life of a Refugee

At the hospital in St. Louis, where we went to get some figures, it was difficult to find anyone who was in charge. Louis Camara, the head of SUTSAS [Single Union of Health and Welfare Workers], has listed the locations of the health care facilities of the region, which he describes as catastrophic. "In the entire St. Louis region," he says, "there is no pharmacist, and in Ourosogui—the site of one of the largest concentrations of refugees—there is no doctor. In Ndoum there is only one surgeon; and unless it receives technical assistance, the hospital in St. Louis faces an impossible situation."

When a temporary situation takes on a permanent character, the conduct of everyday affairs becomes nightmarish. People organize as best they can in order to survive. They organize with every passing day that further dims the prospects for a return to the homeland. They have set up a National Administrative Committee and departmental committees to manage their lives and their relations with the NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] and other humanitarian aid organizations. In this connection, the High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] appears to be playing an important role that is acknowledged by the refugees themselves. Caritas [relief organization] and UNICEF are also involved.

The unmarried men and women prepare their meals collectively. The World Islamic League—which had previously maintained a strong presence—has not been involved since August. The coincidence with the events in Kuwait has not failed to impress the refugees. They explain, however, that the World Islamic League has given them to understand that "the cessation of their activities is only temporary and was linked to the problems in the Gulf." With only a few exceptions the refugees are not working, and Camara comments with irony that contrary to rumors, they have not been given any land. "Only the women are making ends meet," Mamadou Kebe tells us confidentially, "by reselling millet in the marketplace to buy other necessities." Rations of sugar—and also of onions—are distributed only rarely, and rations of rice have been halted. In the education sector, only elementary school students have been able to enroll in the Senegalese schools, or to attend classes in the schools set up by the refugees themselves with refugees acting as teachers and paid (proselytized?) by Caritas. Secondary school students do not attend school. As for higher education, some students have been able to enroll this year.

#### "Only Armed Struggle"

The precarious nature of their existence is revealed by the condition of the broken awnings. "They never had the foresight to replace them, and after every rain there is damage," Abou Sall explains. The wind that covers the region with a thick layer of sand penetrates the makeshift tents. The worn-out sheets that cover the old mattresses must offer little protection against the chill of the night, especially since there has been no supplementary distribution of clothing. The problem of medical care—which was initially provided by the World Islamic League—has been solved by the refugees themselves, who set up a medical hut. The organizations "Doctors Without Frontiers" and "Doctors of the World" have also become involved. To operate the medical hut, the refugees contribute 200 grams of millet per month per person for the purchase of the medicines.

It goes without saying that politics is a major topic of conversation. In the view of this member of the FLAM [African Liberation Forces of Mauritania], for example, "the Senegalese authorities have taken responsibility for the safety of the refugees, and this has at least revived our spirits." What has become of their vigilance committees? "They have been dropped, because they were not effective. You know, you can't provide security with axes and sticks." He acknowledged that groups of marauders had been crossing the river. "That is no longer the case," he explained, "and they are in no way connected with the political organizations, which have their own programs and political plans."

He minimized the incidents that have occurred among the different organizations—FLAM, FURAM [United Front for Armed Resistance in Mauritania], and FRU-IDAM [Front for Unity, Independence, and Democracy in Mauritania], and emphasized the "community of

objectives" embodied in the "armed struggle," whose target is the Mauritanian Government and its system. With reference to the most recent events in Mauritania, he spoke instead of a "coup d'etat by the government against the Negro Mauritians," based on the fact that the people who were arrested are "customs officials and sailors" as well as "civilians." "How can you carry out a coup d'etat with such as these?" was his ironic comment. What about their return to the country? "The mediation and the negotiations will fail," he said, "for it is a question of settling the issue of the Mauritanian Negroes. The fact is that the people currently in the government at Nouakchott are not ready to receive us. No black today has any confidence in that government; it cannot guarantee our safety." What then? "There is a limit to what we can accept," he said. "We cannot understand why elsewhere (he cites Liberia, the Sudan, and Somalia) people have been able to solve their problems through armed struggle and we cannot do the same." Adama Sow, about 50, a former crane operator at the port, nodded his approval and then said, "We will only return through the use of force." This is the conviction, he said, of "the great majority of the refugees who were in the military, the gendarmerie, and the police. We were the ones who defeated the Sahraouis," he added.

You do not have to be a military strategist to realize that the river region is a boiling pot. The calm that currently prevails remains dramatically fragile, no matter what the pretext for the "incidents." Moreover, 80,000 refugees and repatriates cannot help but make life more difficult in this region, especially since trade was halted between the two countries, inasmuch as the region—and Dagana in particular—has been a major supplier of vegetables for Mauritania. Moreover, prostitution has assumed enormous proportions and especially at Richard Toll, where it had already been cause for concern. "We have taken exceptional measures of control and prevention" to abate this phenomenon, the governor insisted. "The Senegalese Sugar Company already has 4,000 permanent employees and 3,000 additional employees during the cane-cutting season, but there is no need to dramatize the situation," he concluded.

The situation in the river region does not need to be dramatized. It is dramatic enough.

#### \*Refugees' Future Questioned

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8 Jan 91 p 4

[Article by A.A.S.: "What Kind of Future for the Deportees?"]

[Text] Between Senegal and Mauritania there is the thorny problem of the Mauritanian Negro deportees, whose return to their country was (is it still?) demanded by Senegal. It is a demand that Mauritania has chosen not to honor. Nouakchott clearly no longer wants these "pariahs" to return. A number of questions therefore

arise. Will Senegal integrate these deportees and ultimately make them citizens? Or will they merely become a wandering people? Among these expatriates—all of whom have become opponents of their country's government—there are a large number of activists, grouped in the African Liberation Forces of Mauritania (FLAM), the Front for Unity, Independence, and Democracy in Mauritania (FRUIDEM), and the United Front for Armed Resistance in Mauritania (FURAM). It is an indisputable fact that Senegal is today the rear base (the only base?) for these resistance movements. Throughout the conflict the Nouakchott regime has unceasingly accused Senegal of

arming "bandits" to carry out heinous crimes on its territory. Moreover, every time there is an attempt at destabilization in Mauritania the authorities of that country are quick to point an accusing finger in the direction of Senegal.

Today the question is: what fate will be in store for these opponents of that regime as a result of the negotiations? The Mauritanian regime is going to make a "good-neighbor" agreement contingent on satisfaction of its urgent demand for their expulsion from Senegal. Are they going to become the sacrificial lambs on the altar of peace?



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